

Arab youths demonstrate in Nablus

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli troops Saturday dispersed demonstrating Arab youths in Nablus, the occupied West Bank's largest city, military sources said. There were no reports of any injuries or arrests. There have been almost daily disturbances in Nablus since early this month, when Israeli forces detained members of the student council of the Al Najah University and accused them of incitement against Israel. The arrests followed an assembly at the college marking the anniversary of the founding of Fatah, the main commando group within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The authorities also closed Nablus' largest high school for a month, shutting about 1,000 students out of classes, and recently blocked one of the gates to the marketplace after youths there stoned Israeli vehicles passing through the city.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Bomb injures French soldier

BEIRUT (R) — A French soldier in the three-nation Beirut peace force and a Lebanese civilian were wounded Saturday when a motorcyclist threw a grenade at a lorry, the French army said. The grenade missed the lorry, in which the soldier was travelling, and exploded in the road, where the civilian was passing, a spokesman said. It was the first reported attack on French soldiers in the peace force, which also includes U.S. and Italian units, since they came to Beirut last September. The attacker and an accomplice escaped, and French troops could not fire at them because civilians were in the area, the spokesman said. In the only previously reported attack on the peace force, a car bomb blew up near a U.S. Marine position last year, slightly wounding a soldier.

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Wazzan asks Europe to help rebuild Lebanon

DAVOS, Switzerland (R) — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan Saturday appealed to European industrialists and bankers to help his country rebuild its economy after the civil war there. In an address to a European Management symposium here, he said a 10-year programme to restore essential services such as housing, water supplies, schools and roads would cost 60 billion Lebanese pounds (nearly \$14 billion). He urged other governments to follow the example of the United States in guaranteeing private investment by foreign companies in Lebanon against war risks. Asked about negotiations for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, he said his government would continue to negotiate for an equitable solution but it was difficult to say how long this would take. He was addressing an audience of some 500 leading businessmen at an annual symposium here organised by the Geneva-based European Management Forum.

Israeli officer says Marines are able to stop attacks

TEL AVIV (R) — U.S. Marines stationed in Beirut should be able to halt Palestinian commando attacks on Israeli targets, the Israeli commander in the Beirut area told Israel Radio Saturday. "Whoever is present in the area should be able to stop their activity. The question is: How much is he ready to act and to invest energy in stopping this activity?" said the officer, who cannot be identified because of military regulations. Israel has complained that commandos have slipped through Marine lines to attack Israeli troops southeast of Beirut, and Israeli and U.S. troops have come close to confrontation several times when the Israelis attempted to pursue commandos in areas under Marine jurisdiction.

Explosives seized in Cairo suburb

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian police have seized a sack full of explosives at a railway station in the Cairo suburb of Giza, police officials said Saturday. The sack contained 169 explosive devices and 100 sticks of dynamite. Police have been searching for arms hideouts since the assassination of President Anwar Sadat by Muslim fanatics in 1981.

Mosque set on fire during clashes in Pakistan

KARACHI (R) — A mosque and four houses were set on fire during a clash between more than 500 rival Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims on the outskirts of Karachi Friday night, police said Saturday. Police, who fired tear gas grenades to try to control the violence, made 11 arrests. They also detained 14 people for interrogation after raids on the homes of suspected trouble-makers. Five firemen and 28 other people were injured in the clash which sprang from a dispute over the boundary wall of the "Imambargah," a religious place for sermons and masses, adjoining the Shi'ite Mosque.

China, India discuss frontier dispute

PEKING (R) — China and India, the world's most populous nations, Saturday began their third round of talks aimed at resolving the bitter frontier dispute over which they fought a month-long border war 21 years ago. The former Indian ambassador to China, K.S. Beipai, arrived in Peking Friday in his new role as secretary at the external affairs ministry and head of a five-man Indian team at the talks. But he declined all comment to reporters other than to say "I am always hopeful." China's chief negotiator remains special envoy Fu Han, a former deputy foreign minister and now a foreign ministry adviser.

Rescue works continue after Shtoura blast

SHTOURA, Lebanon (R) — Rescue workers Saturday dug more bodies out of the ruins of a Palestinian commando headquarters that was flattened by a car bomb Friday, but gave up hope of finding anyone alive under the rubble.

"There is no hope," a Palestinian commando officer said as stretcher bearers lowered a blanket-covered body down the heap of masonry into an ambulance. He and others at the scene said they had no accurate figures for the number of dead and injured because they had been taken to several hospitals in eastern Lebanon and neighbouring Syria. Lebanese civil defence officials in Beirut said about 30 bodies had been recovered by Friday night, but Lebanese police in Shtoura said they believed the figure was more like half that.

The explosion reduced the three-storey apartment block to a pile of ruins. Two cranes worked to lift slabs of concrete, helped by young commandos. The commando officer said the rescuers had worked throughout the night and had found a man alive at dawn. Since then they had found only bodies. He said the building had housed several offices belonging to the biggest Palestinian commando group, Fatah, a small Palestinian faction called the Popular Struggle Front, and a Lebanese leftist militia known as the Lebanese Arab Army. Syrian troops, who have overall control of Shtoura and the surrounding Bekaa Valley, had a post at the back of the building. There were also several families

of refugees living in the block. The officer said he and other commandos thought at first an Israeli plane had bombed the headquarters.

"Nobody saw exactly what happened except the guard, and he was killed," he said.

"I was in my office in the building next door. We thought it was planes and we told the fighters to spread out. But when it turned out there weren't any planes we started rescue work."

He and other Palestinian commandos blamed Lebanese Christian militiamen and the Israelis for the attack.

In Beirut, a mysterious anti-Palestinian and anti-Syrian organisation called the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners claimed responsibility.

It is not clear who the front represents, but it has claimed responsibility for a number of bomb attacks on Syrian and Palestinian targets in Lebanon in the past two years.

The bombing occurred at a time when negotiations for the withdrawal of all Palestinian, Syrian and Israeli troops from Lebanon appear close to deadlock.

It also coincided with a smaller bomb attack on a building in Beirut next to the headquarters of one of the main leftist Muslim organisations in the capital, the Murabitoun.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan greets Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor upon their return from Belgium, Saturday (Petra photo).

Fateh committed to compromise declaration on Mideast peace plans

ADEN (R) — The largest commando group in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Saturday it was committed to a compromise declaration on Middle East peace plans signed here last month by several commando leaders.

The military council of Fateh said in a communiqué: "The Aden declaration of last month is the basis for moves by the Palestinian revolution... we feel it is the practical response to Middle East proposals and American and Zionist plots."

The council, whose chairman is PLO leader Yasser Arafat, has been meeting in the South Yemeni capital for the past two days.

December's declaration rejected all Middle East peace plans that did not recognise the Palestinians' right to self-determination and a homeland,

but did not explicitly reject President Reagan's peace initiative of last September.

Saturday's communiqué was similar to a statement issued on Thursday at the end of high-level Palestinian policy discussions, but appeared to be more critical of U.S. policy in the area, diplomats in the Gulf said.

The communiqué said: "The council reviewed the political situation and the plots engineered by the United States against the Arab Nation and carried out by its Zionist tool."

"The council reaffirms that armed struggle against the Zionist occupation confronts and breaks these plots," it added.

The Kuwait News Agency reported that Kuwaiti Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, reviewed the results of the Aden talks with PLO execu-

tive committee member Yasser Abed Rabbo Saturday.

Mr. Abed Rabbo arrived in Kuwait from Aden earlier Saturday.

Arafat in Jeddah

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived in Jeddah Saturday for official talks with Saudi leaders, the official Saudi Press Agency said.

It gave no further details, but it is believed Mr. Arafat would discuss with Saudi officials the outcome of recent policy talks he had with other Palestinian leaders in Aden.

Mr. Arafat has been a frequent visitor to Saudi Arabia since the Palestinian evacuation from West Beirut following last summer's Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

King, Queen return

AMMAN (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor returned to Amman Saturday evening at the end of a three-day visit to Belgium where they met with King Baudouin and Queen Fabula.

During the visit King Hussein met with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, senior Belgian officials, European Parliament Speaker P. Dancart and the President of the European Economic Community.

King Hussein's talks with Belgian leaders dealt with bilateral relations and ways of promoting cooperation in economic, social and trade affairs. The talks also dealt with the latest Middle East developments, and efforts being exerted to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the area.

Before going to Belgium, King Hussein and Queen Noor paid a one-day visit to Spain and met with King Juan Carlos. At a meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, King Hussein

discussed Middle East issues and Jordanian-Spanish relations.

King Hussein and Queen Noor were met upon returning to Amman by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, National Consultative Council Speaker Suleiman Arar, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members, senior officials and high ranking army officers as well as Spain's Ambassador to Jordan Don Luis De Pedrosa.

Returning with the King were Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh.

Upon departure from Brussels, King Hussein and Queen Noor were seen off by King Baudouin, Queen Fabula, senior Belgian officials and Senate members.

Iraq urges OPEC members to stick to agreed quotas

BEIRUT (R) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qassem Taqi Saturday called on OPEC member states to abide by agreed production quotas or face a price war which he said would be damaging for all oil-exporters.

In a statement to the official Iraqi News Agency (INA), Mr. Taqi said Iran, Libya and Venezuela were exporting more than the shares allocated to them by OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), thus causing prices to fall.

He said the three countries' insistence on exporting more than their quota was the cause of the failure of this week's OPEC meeting in Geneva to agree on a new production share-out.

The minister said Iraq favoured the preservation of the current price structure, based on a \$34 a barrel market price. The only way to overcome the present glut was

for all OPEC members to stick to their quotas and agreed prices, he added.

"Until this is achieved, many states are threatening to take steps including price-cutting... which will lead to a price-war whose effects would harm all oil-exporting states," the agency quoted him as saying.

Ben Bella's bodyguards expelled from France

PARIS (R) — Four bodyguards of former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella have arrived in Milan, Italy, after being expelled from France, French State Radio reported Saturday.

The men, including former Algerian security chief Mohammed Yadi, were detained on Tuesday night when police raided Mr. Ben Bella's villa in the Paris suburb of Montmorency and found a machinegun and other heavy weapons.

Switzerland, which Mr. Ben Bella was visiting when the raid took place, refused to admit the men, airport officials said.

French Radio said Mr. Ben Bella might be joining them in Milan Sunday.

Following Tuesday's raid police charged a fifth man with involvement in a 1981 robbery, the original reason for the raid.

California storms kill 12 people

LOS ANGELES (R) — Winds of up to 110 kilometres an hour and heavy rains hit the "millionaires' coastline" of California again early Saturday, lifting the number of deaths attributed to storms to 12, police said.

More than 2,250 houses, including beachfront homes of film stars, have been destroyed or damaged in four storms on the 1,600 kilometres coastline this week, said police.

Seventeen people have been injured in storm-related accidents and the cost of putting right the damage has risen to well over \$100 million, police added.

Mubarak, Perez de Cuellar discuss Mideast

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak met Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for talks on the Middle East during a visit to United Nations headquarters Saturday.

President Mubarak, who arrived here Friday after a two-day visit to Washington, afterwards attended a reception in his honour.

Mr. Mubarak's party included Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, Minister of State Boutros Ghali, Egypt's new U.N. representative ambassador Ahmad Khali, who presented his credentials only eight days ago and the deputy permanent representative, ambassador Amr Moussa.

Also taking part in with the Egyptian head of state was Brian Urquhart, an under-secretary general for special political affairs. He is the top U.N. official concerned with peace-keeping operations and a frequent visitor to the Middle East.

Others in the U.N. party included Virendra Dayal, the secretary general's chief of cabinet, and two senior officials from the office of special political affairs, F.T. Liu and Jean-Claude Aime.

While President Mubarak was at the U.N., a group of about 40 slogan shouting demonstrators outside the building called for equal rights for Egypt's Coptic Christian community and the release from house arrest of their spiritual leader, Pope Shenouda

to be welcomed by the mayor of New York City, Edward Koch, at Grace Mansion, his official residence, and then address a lunch of the Egyptian-American Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of the foreign policy association in New York Friday night, Mr. Mubarak reiterated calls he made in Washington for Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and to abandon any thought of annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, occupied during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

President Mubarak is scheduled to fly to Toronto Saturday night. His itinerary also includes visits to London and Paris before returning to Cairo at the end of next week.

A U.N. spokesman said the talks with Mr. Perez de Cuellar lasted about 40 minutes, focussing on the Middle East and African problems.

The secretary general leaves Sunday on a two-week visit to seven African states.

The spokesman said the reception for Mr. Mubarak was attended by diplomats from member states of the Arab League, and the Organisation of African Unity.

The president of the Security Council, ambassador Atsu-Koffi Amega of Togo, was also present, as were representatives of four of the five permanent members of the council—Britain, China, France and the Soviet Union.

France proposes talks to expand European Community

MARRAKESH, Morocco (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand Saturday proposed a conference of West European and North African countries to discuss problems related to expanding the European Community.

At a news conference on the third day of a visit to Morocco, he suggested that the gathering be held in France before Spain and Portugal joined the community.

Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia fear the effect of Spanish and Portuguese membership of the Common Market on their exports, most of which go to the community.

After talks with King Hassan, Mr. Mitterrand said there were very few disagreements between France and Morocco, and although they had different attitudes towards some events their relations would be easier

after his visit.

He said French military cooperation with Morocco would continue.

France has a military training programme for members of the Moroccan armed forces and supplies substantial amounts of equipment.

It includes 50 Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers used in the Western Sahara conflict against Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrillas fighting for independence.

Asked about the Western Sahara conflict, Mr. Mitterrand said he was glad King Hassan had accepted the idea of a self-determination referendum in the disputed desert territory.

He said France was prepared to use its good offices for a rapprochement between Algeria and Morocco.

Portuguese opposition begins attempt to replace Balsemao

LISBON (R) — The political opponents of Portugal's caretaker Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao began a new attempt Saturday to replace him as leader of the party he helped to found in May 1974.

As the national council of the Social Democratic Party (PSD) went into a key meeting, Mr. Balsemao's critics said the party had no chance in the spring general elections unless he was dropped as party president.

Party sources said one of Mr. Balsemao's ministers had suggested at the meeting that the PSD leadership should be offered to former Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto.

The conservative Lisbon daily O Dia said Saturday that Mr. Mota Pinto was the only man who could restore the unity of the deeply-divided party and give its electorate a new hope.

Mr. Balsemao resigned as prime minister exactly six weeks ago in a showdown with his critics inside the PSD and the other parties in the ruling rightwing coalition.

Mr. Balsemao has so far always managed to defeat his opponents in the party but the failure of his

latest political gamble seems likely to increase support for a change in the PSD's image and leadership before the elections.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes said last weekend he would dissolve parliament and call early general elections to solve the crisis caused by Mr. Balsemao's resignation.

The crisis has been complicated since then by disagreements between the premier and the president, and even within the cabinet, over who should govern the country until the elections, to be held in April or May.

The president's decision to call elections half-way through the ruling alliance's four-year mandate appears to have dealt a death blow to the coalition, further eroding Mr. Balsemao's credit.

Outgoing Health Minister Luis Barbosa of the Christian Democrats, the PSD's main coalition partners, was quoted Saturday as saying the crisis had entered the realm of science fiction. Mr. Barbosa was to have been his party's highest representative in a new alliance government which was vetoed by the president.

Italian guerrillas kill prison wardress

ROME (R) — Left-wing killers shot dead a Rome prison wardress Friday night less than a week after 32 Red Brigades urban guerrillas were jailed for life for murders, including the 1978 slaying of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

Italian police, acting on tips, found the body of Germana Stefanini dumped in the back of a stolen Fiat in a suburban back street.

They said Miss Stefanini, 37, was seized at her flat after finishing work Friday and shot several times. She died from a bullet wound in the head.

Responsibility for the killing was claimed by a splinter group of the Red Brigades in telephone calls to Rome newspapers.

"Movement for Armed Proletarian Power," an anonymous caller told the daily Il Messaggero. "We have executed the prison slave driver Stefanini."

Police said they accepted the claim as genuine. Polaroid photographs showing Miss Stefanini with her arms bound in her own flat were found in dustbins outside two newspaper offices in typical Red Brigades style.

The same group claimed responsibility for the attempted

killing last December of a woman doctor who worked in Rome's Rebibbia Prison with Miss Stefanini.

Doctor Giuseppina Galfo, responsible for medical care in the women's wing, was shot in the head after three men and a woman broke into her private practice surgery. She survived.

Police said they first believed that Miss Stefanini was grabbed in the street by attackers on her way home from work. But her brother Paolo said her apartment showed signs of a desperate struggle, and the photographs showed her captive in her own bedroom.

The Armed Proletarian Power Movement was described by police as an extreme leftist group closely allied to the Red Brigades whose original founders recently admitted the collapse of their challenge to the state.

The leftist daily La Repubblica two days ago published documents it received from imprisoned Red Brigades leaders saying the armed struggle was over.

Police have rounded up several thousand leftist guerrilla suspects since the successful freeing of U.S. General James Dozier from Red Brigades captors a year ago.

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HOME NEWS

RSS to supervise low-cost housing project in Ruseifa

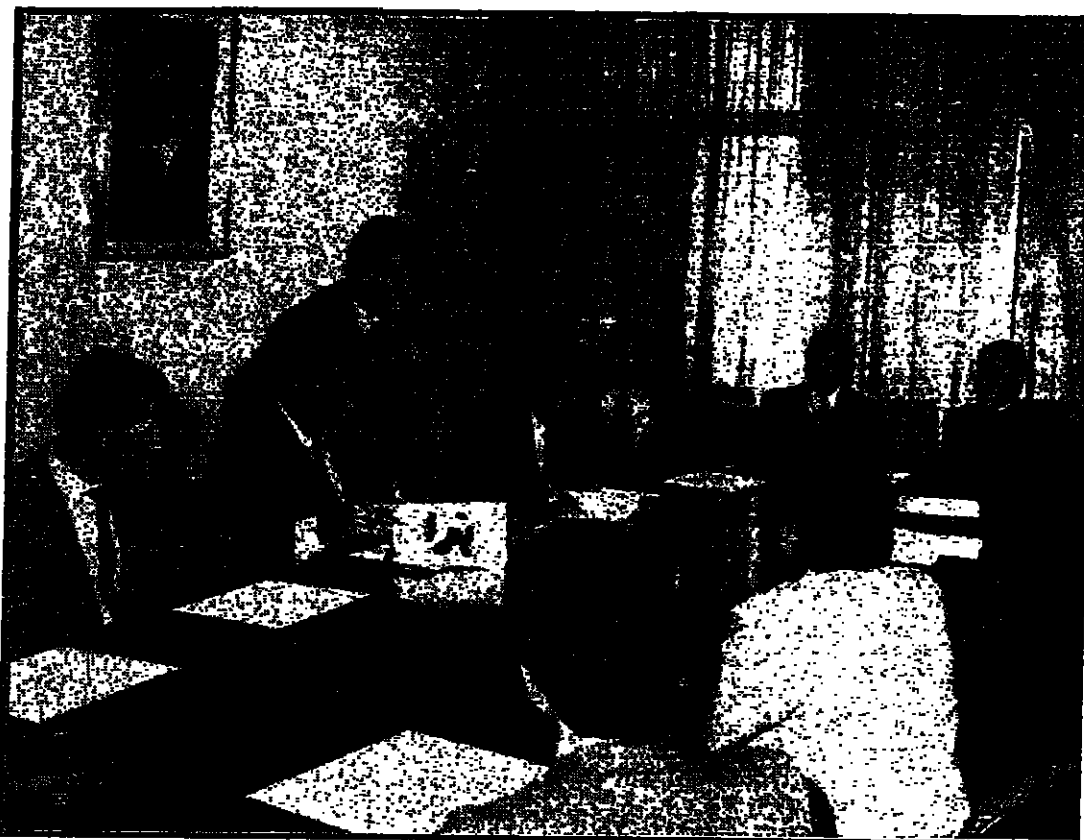
AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will prepare the designs and supervise the implementation of a low-cost housing project in Ruseifa, according to a contract signed Saturday between the RSS and the Housing Corporation.

Under the term of the contract, the RSS will draw up the designs of 184 housing units, prepare building specifications and pre-cast concrete that will be used in the construction of the houses, Housing Corporation Director-General Hamdallah Al Nabulsi said.

Mr. Nabulsi, who signed the contract on behalf of the Housing Corporation along with Dr. Albert Butros, director-general of the RSS, said that the project will be called Prince Talal Ibn-Mohammad Housing Estate.

The project will be the first of its kind in Jordan, Mr. Nabulsi said. The low-cost building material for the project has been prepared by the RSS Building Research Centre, he added.

"The project will be of great help to the Housing Corporation in promoting its drive to make available low-cost housing for families with limited income," Mr. Nabulsi said.



Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Director-General Albert Butros (second from left) and Housing Corporation Director-General Hamdallah Al Nabulsi (to Mr. Butros' left), Saturday sign an agreement under which RSS will supervise the construction of 184 low-cost housing units in Ruseifa (Petra photo)

30 trainees graduate in hotel management

AMMAN (Petra) — Thirty students of the Hotel Training Institute (HTI) in Amman graduated Saturday after a six-month training course in hotel management.

Addressing the graduation ceremony, the HTI director said the trainees had both theoretical and practical work and had been organised in cooperation with the Industrial Development Bank and the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

Several incentives have been introduced to encourage Jordanian youths to enrol at the HTI, he said. These include offering the trainees free board and clothing, in addition to monthly allowances, he said.

According to the HTI director, another group of 150 trainees will graduate during 1983 and will be offered jobs at various hotels, guesthouses and tourist centres in the country.

At the end of the ceremony, Director of Tourism Michael Hamarnah distributed diplomas to the graduates.

Al Ra'i reports last week's landslide near cement plant

AMMAN (J.T.) — A big landslide occurred Wednesday in Fuhais close to the Jordan Cement Company Factory, according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper.

The report said that the landslide, which occurred over a period of eight hours during the afternoon, had completely blocked a section of a mountain road and did some damage to the cement factory's water tanks.

The report did not say if any action was done to avert further damage or if the authorities were notified of the landslide.

Tal, WFP envoy discuss food programme for schools

AMMAN (J.T.) — World Food Programme (WFP) Assistant Director in Jordan Farid Oufi discussed with Education Minister Sa'id Tal in Amman Saturday the country's food programme for schoolchildren.

At the meeting, Dr. Tal called for further WFP assistance to help the Ministry of Education to promote its programme and expand it to include schools elsewhere in the country.

On Thursday Dr. Tal declared a meeting held in his office that the ministry will embark on a food programme for schools throughout the country by Feb. 1. The programme, he said, is part of a comprehensive plan that will include periodical medical examination of schoolchildren, and supplying needy children with clothing.

The ministry has recently established a special department to implement these plans, he said.



Education Minister Sa'id Tal (left) and World Food Programme (WFP) Assistant Director in Jordan Farid Oufi discuss food programmes for schoolchildren in Jordan (Petra photo)

Jordan invited to Arab League 9th meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian government has received an invitation to take part in the Arab League's 9th meeting to be held in Tunis, a report in Al Ra'i newspaper said Saturday.

The regular session is expected to open March 28, the report said.

Mideast Goethe Institutes to hold meeting in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A regional working conference of all Goethe Institutes in the Middle East will take place in Amman from Jan. 30 to Feb. 4, 1983, a press release said here Saturday. The agenda will mainly focus on the present and future cultural cooperation between the Arab countries of the region and the Federal Republic of Germany, the release said.

The Goethe Institute headquarters, based in Munich, decided to hold its annual conference in the Jordanian capital this year to mark the "growing importance of Jordan, notably in the political and cultural field," it said. Directors and members of the Goethe Institutes of Cairo, Alexandria, Khartoum, Beirut, Damascus and Amman will take part in this conference.

A high-ranking representative of the Goethe Institute headquarters will also join the conference.

JCO board approves budget for 1983

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation (JCO) approved Thursday the estimated budget of the JCO for 1983 at a meeting held under the chairmanship of JCO Director-General Hassan Al Nabulsi.

The JCO will allocate JD 753,000 in long-term loans to 10 cooperative societies, it was decided at the meeting. It also approved a loan agreement between the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the JCO, according to which the IFAD will give the JCO a loan of JD 3,530,000 to be given as loans for small farmers in Jordan.

The board also approved an application of membership in the JCO by the cooperative society for tobacco farmers.

Triplets born after 5 years of childless married life

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian woman, Fatimah Ghaleb Al Fa'ouri, gave birth to male triplets in Amman after having tried, in vain, to have children during five years of married life, a report in Al Ra'i newspaper said Saturday.

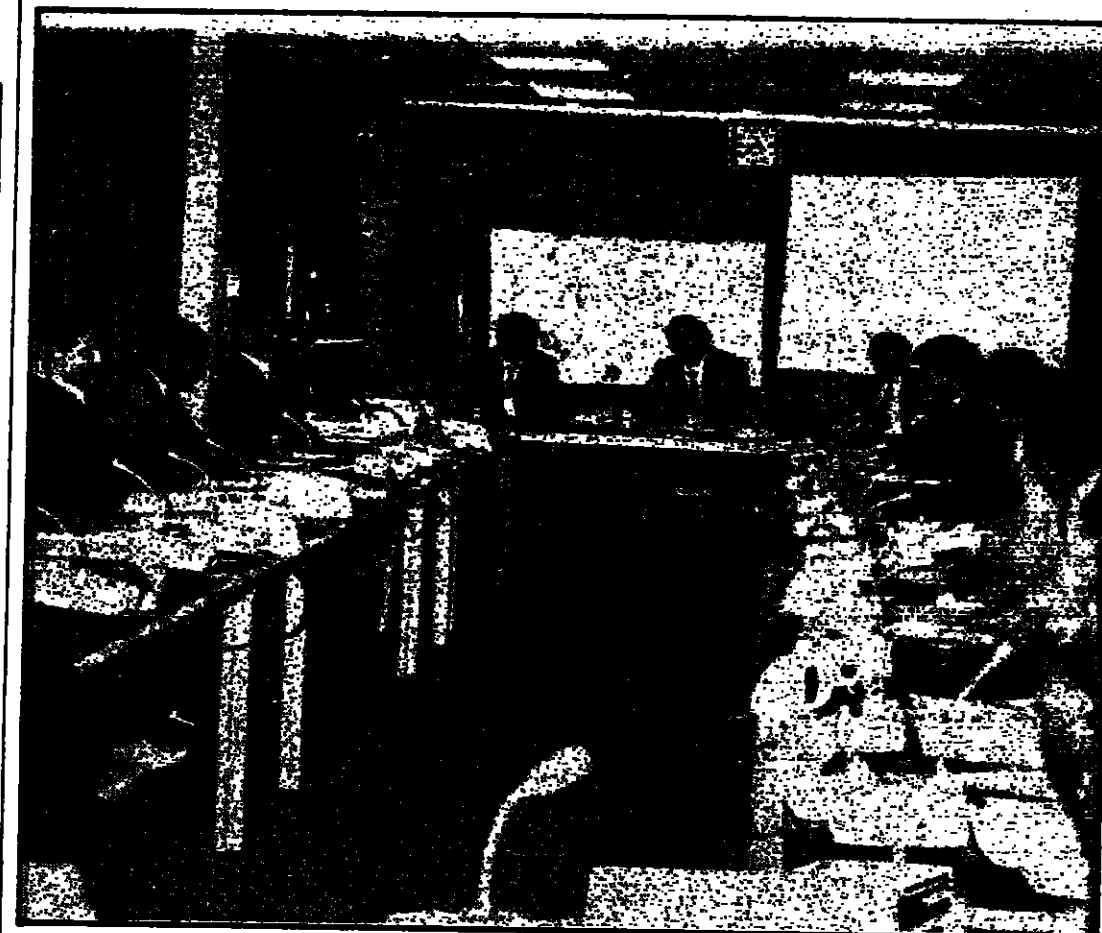
The report said that the lady spent the last three months of her pregnancy lying in bed in hospital at her doctor's request so that the triplets could be delivered safely and without complications.

Mrs. Fa'ouri was placed under close observation and medical care because the last period of pregnancy is normally critical and requires special attention, according to Dr. Makram Nshawat, who headed the special observation team and conducted the delivery at Al Bashir Hospital in Amman.

He said that the woman was discovered to be carrying triplets after five weeks of pregnancy. The medical team then decided she should deliver the infants by caesarian section to give both mother and babies the maximum chance of survival.

The team who supervised the delivery was made up of two surgeons, two paediatricians, and an anaesthetist aided by a number of nurses.

Mrs. Fa'ouri and her triplets were reported to be in excellent condition.



Some of the newly appointed Jordanian diplomats attend an intensive training course which opened at the Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences Saturday (Petra photo)

18 new diplomats attend training course

AMMAN (Petra) — A 25-day training course for new Jordanian diplomats opened at the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) in Amman Saturday.

The 18 participants, who have been newly appointed by the Foreign Ministry, will be trained in diplomatic methods designed to improve their performance in their new and future posts abroad.

The course covers basic information on social, economic and demographic affairs in Jordan, international relations, inter-governmental relations, international agreements and other related topics.

These subjects will in particular include full background to the Palestine problem.

Flying eye hospital lands today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Project Orbis, international teaching flying hospital, arrives in Amman today at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The teaching eye hospital will rate on pre-selected patients exchange surgical skills with ophthalmologists from Jordan thirteen days.

The flying medical facility, whose primary purpose is to identify surgical innovations and to exchange surgical skills, has already been with hundreds of doctors restoring sight to many blind people all over the world.

Internationally known eye specialists are being flown to Amman to operate in conjunction with local doctors. The Project is aircraft contains an ultra-modern operating suite, complete

with the latest in laser and microsurgery equipment. It also includes a classroom where doctors can watch the operations live on video, a recovery area, and an examination room. Crucial to its function are the nine cameras controlled by the audio-visual studio which enables the surgery to be transmitted live.

Orbis will carry out a 14-day medical programme, during which time surgical skills and experience will be exchanged with the resident doctors. The Orbis mission not only aims to exchange developing techniques in ophthalmic medicine, but also hopes to treat 12 million patients in the next decade.

After an initial tour to South America and the Caribbean, Orbis took off on its first world

tour on July 14, 1982 and has already visited West Germany, England, Turkey, China, The Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the United Arab Emirates.

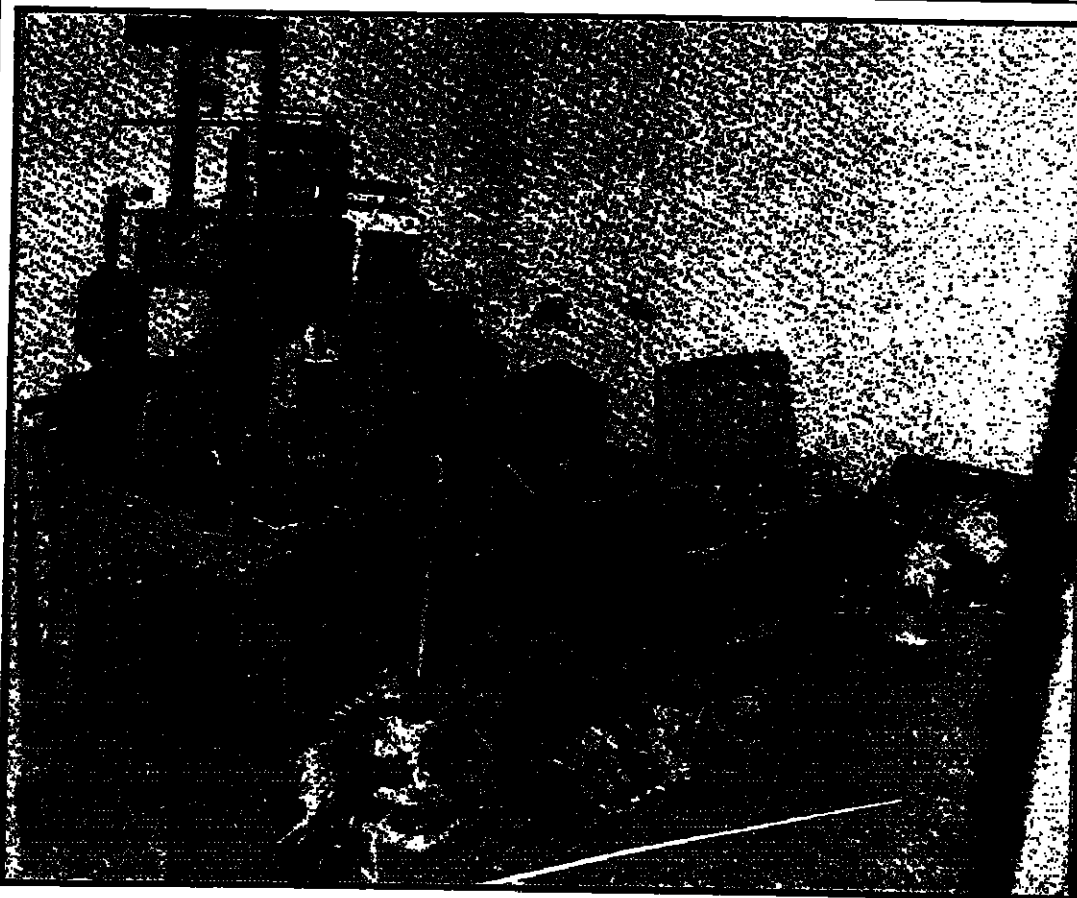
The dates for the Amman medical programme are Feb. 1 to Feb. 13. After Amman Orbis will continue on to Tunis and Morocco before returning to the United States in April.

Project Orbis is a private non-profit organisation which is supported by individuals, corporations and foundations.

A press conference will be held at the VIP lounge, Amman Airport, Monday, where the 14-member crew of doctors, nurses, engineers, audio-visual producers and pilots will be present.



Orbis, the flying eye hospital, aims to reach 12 million patients in the next decade.



The haul of stolen goods police found with a six-member gang of burglars arrested recently (Petra photo)

Six-member gang caught after burglary spree

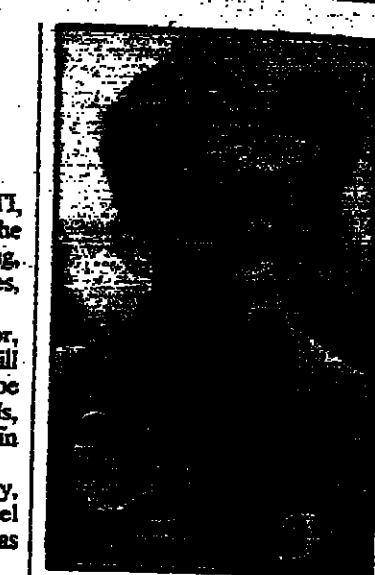
AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department Saturday announced the arrest of a six-member gang of thieves who, it said, were responsible for several burglaries and robberies in Amman, Zarqa and neighbouring areas over the past few months.

Altogether, the group committed 34 robberies in Amman itself, 18 in the surrounding districts and three others in Zarqa, the department said. The thieves have already admitted having

committed the crimes and shown the police the scenes of their crimes, it said.

According to a department statement, JD 15,000 worth of items, including cameras, wrist watches, television sets, video and tape recorders, electric irons as well as cash were found with the gang and have been returned to their owners.

In some of the cases the thieves, who worked in groups of three or four, impersonated policemen to



Prince Abdullah bin Hussein

Prince Abdullah is 21

AMMAN (Petra) — His Highness Prince Abdullah, King Hussein's eldest son, celebrates his 21st birthday Sunday.

Born in Amman on Jan. 30, 1962, Prince Abdullah studied at the Islamic Scientific College here before pursuing his higher studies at British and American colleges.

Later, he joined Sandhurst Royal Military Academy in Britain where he graduated in 1981, after gaining extensive experience as a parachutist.

At present, Prince Abdullah is taking a course in political and international affairs, and, after graduation, will join the Jordanian Armed Forces in the rank of second lieutenant.

Ministry reports increase in rabies deaths

AMMAN (J.T.) — A recent report by the Ministry of Health says that rabies cases in Jordan have been increasing over the past few years.

A report quoted by Al Ra'i newspaper Saturday said that three people out of the 407 infected by rabies died over the past year compared to one out of 306 patients who died from the disease in 1981. During the previous year, it said, only 273 people were bitten by rabid dogs in the country.

According to the report, the Health Ministry created a special unit in 1981 to distribute anti-rabies vaccine and help in diagnosing the disease. In 1982 the ministry invited a specialist from the World Health Organisation (WHO) to study the situation, and he recommended that a national plan should be worked out to fight the disease on a nation wide scale, the report said.

The ministry has spent JD 39,455 on vaccines and other medicines, the report said.

The plan, suggested by the WHO specialist and which has not yet been implemented, calls for the creation of a special committee made up of representatives from various interested departments to conduct a survey and then mount a campaign against the disease. It also calls for improvements in the standard of veterinary medicine in the country.



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Allied Chemicals introduces life-saving vaccine sticker

By Paul Majendie
Reader

OTTAWA — Hundreds of thousands of children in developing countries, swept away by measles each year after being given spoilt vaccines, can now be saved by a little red sticker, researchers say.

The life-saving sticker, perfected in North American laboratories and being field-tested from China to Argentina, changes colour to show health workers if a pinch of vaccine has lost its potency in the sweltering heat of the tropics.

Researchers hope their success with the measles vaccine sticker will lead to indicators for use on other vaccines, including one for polio.

About \$200,000 in funding for the project came from Canada's International Development Research Centre, where spokeswoman Lourdes Flor dramatically summarised the problem: "Malnutrition plus measles equals murder. This combination is killing hundreds of thousands of children every year."

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has launched a worldwide

immunisation programme to combat the killer combination of poverty and disease.

But it recognises that the biggest stumbling blocks are not medical or technical, but the practical difficulty of getting vaccines safely and effectively from factory to child.

Mrs. Flor highlighted what a tragedy it was to see mothers in developing countries bring in their children to be vaccinated against measles, only to see them die later from a fatal combination of the disease and malnutrition.

"You are misusing people's

confidence. It is counter-productive," she said.

The trouble is that vaccines, often transported to distant villages by health workers in the back of a swelteringly hot car, are fragile life-savers.

Tests have shown they are useless if kept in 37° Centigrade (99° Fahrenheit) heat for more than a week. Without adequate and careful refrigeration, the vaccine dies.

So researchers need a speedy and simple way of telling the health workers, often blessed with only rudimentary knowledge of

medicine, whether a vaccine is still valid.

That is where the little red sticker comes in. Devised by Allied Chemicals in the United States, it involves a chemically treated sticker that is stuck to the top of the vaccine bottle and changes colour if it is going off.

When Allied Chemicals decided it was not economically viable to produce the time-temperature indicator on a mass scale, the Seattle-based non-profit organisation PATH (Programme for Appropriate Technology in Health) stepped in.

Dr. Patrick Tam, a PATH bio-engineer responsible for coordinating development of the little red sticker, said: "We took over and developed the prototype and it is now being tested in the field. The first results we have received from the Philippines are encouraging."

"It was also tried out in Mexico and Indonesia to see if health workers understood how the system worked."

The next stage is a series of exhaustive field tests that will put the sticker on trial in China, Pakistan, Kenya, Argentina, Nepal, Peru

and Zimbabwe over the next six to eight months.

Funding has come from the World Health Organisation as well as Oxfam in Britain, Canada's contribution and the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation in New York.

Dr. Tam said: "It will take several years to have it in full operation. We have to overcome the inertia of the system. You need to train health workers to understand the concept."

The stickers can be put on the vaccines either on the production

line or after a shipment arrives, and Dr. Tam said: "The industry has been very cooperative."

The project has proved to be a fine example of international co-operation between private and public enterprise so that millions of children around the globe can benefit.

Highlighting the enormity of the problem and the urgency of a solution, Dr. Tam said: "There is no way of knowing how many vaccines have lost their potency. We are now hoping to develop indicators for other vaccines. The next one in line is polio."

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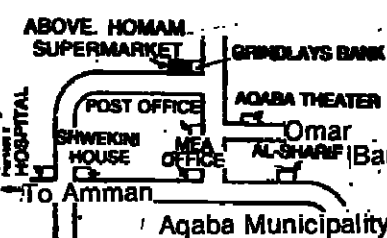
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Money management in an unruly world



Dr. Nicholas Krul (above), director general of the Gulf and Occidental Investment Co., Geneva, gave the following talk to the Jordan Association of Banks recently.

I am deeply honoured to offer my views on money management in a changing world before this audience in Amman, the proud, ancient capital-city of Jordan. For here the financial system had developed soundly and systematically, against many odds, with a persistent determination to succeed and under the wise guidance of prudent policies. I also feel apprehensive because the subject to discuss is vast, and covers developments which have been, and continue to be, of awesome magnitude, often occurring with surprising rapidity and in many areas far different from what was expected only ten years ago. Moreover, the changes experienced have made the last decade an especially frustrating one; so much so today widespread anxiety about the future has become a general malaise of all financial markets and is deeply embedded in the expectations of professional money managers.

With this preface — which hopefully conditions you to a Philadelphia spirit of tolerance to impression, I would like to focus first on the changing environment of money management. Secondly, I would like to discuss the interaction between these changes and the art of money management. Thirdly, I would like to make a few remarks about the significance of the changing environment for money management in general and its evolution in the Arab region and Jordan in particular illustrating my observations with my personal experiences as a money manager in Geneva.

For a time-travelling money manager of the fifties, or even earlier, the current environment would be immediately recognisable. He would recognise the major participants, their chief activities and the main types of transactions. He would be similarly familiar with many of the factors that shape investment decisions today, from shifts in economic policies, to currency fluctuations, sectoral shifts and commodity prices. Soon enough, however, our man from 1950 would detect profound and baffling changes behind the superficial similarity of participants, transactions and vocabulary.

The first, and most obvious change would concern the dimensions of today's markets, their extension to new centres and into

the international area. In the fifties, markets were few and expanded at a sedate pace. Then, from the early sixties, the value of outstanding securities started to increase at an annual average rate of 14 per cent in the United States, 10 per cent in Germany, 25 per cent in France and no less than 74 per cent in Japan. That expansion in the security markets was accompanied by an equally rapid growth of domestic bank or bank-like assets and liabilities.

Our man from 1950 would soon recognise that much of the increase in volume was due to inflation, and similarly he would note and regret — the inordinate acceleration of public sector debt issues. But he would also note with satisfaction that the growth of money and capital markets was due to increased institutional saving and improved intermediation. In the domestic markets, improved intermediation attracted a vast number of new private and institutional participants, while the emergence of OPEC, and progress in developing countries, gave vigorous impetus to the world banking and financial system.

Financial supermarket

Over the past twenty years we have gone, in fact, from the austere of tailor made services for a few to the financial supermarket. Money market instruments have multiplied, and so have the specialised institutions dealing in certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances, floating rate notes, commercial paper and other novel forms of public and private short term financing. The formerly sedate bond market came to life with convertibles, warrants, indentures, call and put features, futures and currency options. Hedging techniques were perfected and expanded, and the myriad complexity of domestic and international instruments and markets was made into a near-perfect system of trianguing sophisticated international real-time information and transaction systems. Interdependence is still an empty notion with regard to the international flow of goods, but it has become a reality in the world financial market place wherever currency is convertible and lenders and borrowers are free to move.

The third main element of change is to be found in economic policies, or rather, in the impact of economic policies on the financial and money markets.

In the fifties and early sixties, that impact was small and rather predictable. Policies changed infrequently and slightly, within a tight framework of familiar rules and fixed exchange rates. Gold stood at \$35 per ounce, the U.S. Treasury Bill Rates fluctuated between 0.95 per cent and 3.4 per cent, inflation was negligible, confidence in economic policy and economic theory was great and growing. What happened then is well known. Theory was caught unaware. It was not simply that models had to be applied to novel situations, it was worse: events required a fundamental rethinking and rebuilding which could not be provided for in the short run. Supply shocks, volatile

expectations and the lack of theoretical guidance induced policy experimentation: the scrapping of Bretton Woods and its replacement by a regime of market-determined exchange rates, divergent experimental policies to deal with price, supply and demand shocks, of which doctrinaire "Monetarism" and "supply-side" economics represent the most extreme examples.

In sum, economic policy was trapped between overpromise and underachievement, and far from serving as the fulcrum of predictability, policies honed the razor's edge on which financial markets came to totter in alternating spasms of acute agony and vain hope. Of course, financial markets endeavoured to cope with the growing uncertainties by novel hedging techniques, new futures markets, wider application of floating interest rates, larger use of short term instruments, and above all a defensive pattern of behaviour.

But by doing so, short term speculative targets started to prevail over the long term economic functions the financial markets were expected to perform, and at the end of 1981, Albert Wajsbower Wryly noted that: "With few bounds left on short term price change, floating rates in the key banking sector, new futures markets, large international crowds of participants, and with a much more unstable outside world providing continual reminders of the futility of longer range plans, bizarre financial behaviour is to be expected."

Bizarre, indeed, became the new environment of the money manager. Exchange rates started to float, supposedly in order to re-establish balance among the main countries and consequently, appropriate new exchange values. Instead policies and policy results came to diverge as soon as the disciplinary Bretton Woods system was abandoned. Total uncertainty and divergent policies targeted capital flows, which increasingly caused erratic short term returns rather than long term prospects: exchange rates became volatile and confounded existing explanatory or predictive theories.

Thus one of the main moorings of macro-economic analysis, with a decisive importance for the prediction of interest and inflation rates, changed from a known to an unknown variable of portfolio management. Interest rates took the same volatile path, as erratic international flows, experimental money supply policies and unpredictable shifts in expectations widened the gap between the rates determined by markets and the rates that fundamental supply and demand relations seemed to warrant and predict.

Finally, equity valuation became a matter of faith as unpredictable exchange and interest rates, and monopoly pricing of labour and key commodities, made for generally declining, unpredictable corporate earnings and weakening balance sheets. In addition, equity managers were ill-equipped to cope with the sudden multiplication of price determinants such as the effects of new monetary policies, changing relative price structures, OPEC, newly industrialised countries

exports and the like.

Decade of frustration

The results are familiar and can be summarised by qualifying the seventies as the decade of frustration in money management. The domestic equity indices, for instance, gained some 40 per cent between 1966 and 1981 in the United States. But in real terms the U.S. Dow Jones lost some 60 per cent over the same time-span. In Germany, the same period recorded a nominal gain of 19 per cent and a loss of 40 per cent after adjustment for inflation. In Great Britain, an apparently substantial nominal gain of 170 per cent represented a real loss of 46 per cent because of a steadily accelerating rate of inflation. Domestic bond indices did not do much better and the compound annual total rate of return on Euro-dollar bonds for the period of 1972 to 1980 was 4.7 per cent in nominal terms and — 3.8 per cent after adjustment for inflation.

On the average, managed accounts did hardly better as it was a long time before full use was made of high-yielding short term money markets and hedging techniques. For instance, the average annual total return of the ten best performing large equity U.S. funds during the ten years up to 30-6-1982 was between 6.6 per cent and 5.5 per cent nominal and between 1.6 per cent and — 2.7 per cent adjusted for inflation. The large fixed income funds gained 6.4 per cent in nominal terms, but lost 1.89 per cent per year in real terms.

Gradually, however, portfolio managers also adjusted. First, they recognised the need for more and more timely information, and for a better understanding of the huge quantity of data with which they had to work. Second, they started to diversify holdings. Where the turnover of managed assets was negligible in the fifties and the sixties, greater flexibility started to aim at a mix of different vehicles and different currencies. Third, new management techniques aimed at a more efficient integration of information and sometimes at the automatic shift from a less-efficient to a more-efficient investment strategy. In sum, portfolio management became a much more diligent search for superior results in the more turbulent environment.

As evident in the figures just quoted, better research, diversification and new portfolio management techniques did not improve performance across the board, as could be expected on the basis of general economic theory. But obviously, the availability of more information, better research diversification and new portfolio techniques enhanced the scope of the efficient use of imperfect information, and by doing so, the possibility of more divergent performances by individual portfolio managers. In that sense, the seventies became an extremely instructive period.

First of all, it became instructive with regard to information and economic analysis. The seventies witnessed an extraordinary improvement in statistical and other types of information, and a similar improvement of communications.

of research output, institutional investment client services etc. Never before was it more evident that not the availability, but the qualitative use of information, constituted the real problem. In fact, information became too plentiful, and excessive research led many to believe in decimal forecasting, undue significance weekly money supply figures, all of which fostered scientific understanding of what was happening, and why. In my view, there is no doubt that the growing importance of the correct interpretation, and flexible use of information and research, is one of the reasons why the performance of smaller entities was consistently superior to the results of larger institutions.

As was said before, the seventies was also the decade of growing diversification, of a more intense use of different types of investment (real estate, art, commodities), different vehicles (floating rate instruments, new money market vehicles, options, hedging techniques, etc.) and different markets (Eurobonds, Japan and other countries). However, except in a handful of cases where international diversification had always been a traditional activity (Switzerland, Holland), or where the efficient use of the whole spectrum of investment vehicles was decided upon as a specific endeavour, the portfolio management profession was slow in maximising the numerous opportunities.

How else can we explain the persistent divergence of performance in the bond markets, the invariability of portfolio compositions and the persistent higher average returns of international portfolios over the average domestic portfolio? What we witnessed, in fact, was an extraordinary resistance to a shift away from tradition and existing structures, with equity managers resisting the use of money market instruments, domestic bond managers rejecting the use of international instruments and most nationally trained managers fiercely resisting the use of "their" funds outside of "their" markets.

The trend towards new management techniques such as Modern Portfolio Theory or indexing, is still controversial. The reason is simple: either they follow past and current market data, and can ultimately only hope to do as well as the market, less costs; or they rely on predictions, in which case the results are as good (or as bad) as the predictions.

Money managers, and policy makers, are still in the process of sorting out and evaluating the experience of the seventies. Nonetheless, several lessons are already emerging.

Growing sophistication

Financial markets have become an integral part of the modern economy. Whereas domestic markets were of rather marginal importance in the fifties, and international markets did not exist, today's reliance on debt financing, intermediation, for government corporations, for government individuals, have established an effective interplay between the real and the monetary-financial sector.

Because the growth, and the growing sophistication of financial markets have become an important element in the efficient mobilisation and allocation of the world's — and each country's — financial resources, further substantial expansion can be expected.

However, because of this new partnership between the financial and real sectors, smooth markets cannot be expected. In that respect, the unruly seventies will not be followed by tranquil eighties. As before, economic theory is unable to explain how we came to where we are, and therefore remains unable to predict. In fact, the unruly remains a source of opposed policy recommendations. Economic policy, moreover, continues in the grip of the myopic pressures of the electoral process, unable to trade efficiently between longer-term monetary stability and a shorter term satisfactory real economic performance. With theories which confuse rather than explain, and policies incapable of satisfying everybody, unpredictable results and volatile expectations will continue to disturb or distort the functioning of financial markets.

Because of these demand and policy pressures, financial markets will continue to change. The financial institutions will strive to mobilise more resources and to serve more demands, aided by the persistent advance in computer and communications technology, by innovations in terms of structures and instruments, and guided by their profit maximisation motive. The policy makers will try to police and regulate in their perspective the ways through which the millions of participants in the financial and non-financial economy interact with one another. Competition and divergent objectives will thus continue to spawn change.

Lessons of the seventies

On the whole, these lessons of the seventies have been well absorbed in the Arab financial sector and particularly in Jordan. In Jordan, official policies have succeeded in achieving a reasonable balance between economic growth, monetary stability and structural development, the private financial sector has been given an essential role in that balance and financial intermediation is seen as principal element in the efficient mobilisation and allocation of financial resources. Inversely, and although it is hard to isolate the role of any one single factor in the process of economic and structural development, there is no doubt that the Jordanian financial sector has responded by becoming a positive, growth-inducing element in the national economy. But much remains to be done, in the region as well as in Jordan.

In many countries of the Arab region, purposeful financial/money policies are still lacking, both in the sense of an efficient interplay of real and financial/money forces and with regard to the balanced development of the financial sector itself. What happened recently in Kuwait is but the latest example of for-

roach, and which we communicate to our clients so that they know what we are doing, and why. Of course, an efficient understanding is not merely a matter of reading and reporting. The quality of people is, as always, the prime determinant of good analysis, and experience suggests that diversity is also helpful. In our own Investment Strategy Committee, the six participants were originally trained in economics, accounting, engineering, law, and political science, they represent six different nationalities and are able to speak and read all the main Western languages.

Adaptability, or flexibility, has become an essential prerequisite of successful money management in today's unruly world. Up to the middle sixties, portfolios were typically composed of long term commitments in the equity of companies which promised a regular increase in earnings, and in bonds which secured a regular flow of income. Today, rapidly shifting cycles, volatile interest rates and erratic exchange rates demand active management.

In such an often hectic process, errors can happen, and it is vital that empty agitation should not be confused with purposeful action. Hence the need for controls and a strict discipline. In large organisations, that need is satisfied by precise hierarchical structures, a precise separation of activities, strict procedures and the establishment of a compulsory investment list for the managers. In our view, such structures often, are stultifying. Of course, there must be strict controls, both inside the firm and by outside auditors, and strict procedures with regard to forward operations and other sensitive transactions. There must be a strict investment discipline in order to avoid speculative exposure. But the overriding importance of creative thinking in money management requires inspiring leadership more than strict rules, and trained initiators rather than mere followers.

What are the lessons for money managers? In my view, they are essentially three: understanding, adaptability and discipline. Understanding of fundamental economics, of social and political change, of the intricate interaction of markets and of micro-economic developments is more important than ever. In insisting on understanding, I do not suggest that money managers should wrap themselves in the thick mantes of scientific research, or to compete with the output of our learned friends in the universities. No, it is to read, to investigate and to listen so as to come to reasonable, unbiased, partly intuitive scenarios which can underpin business decisions. In our own firm, we have weekly investment strategy meetings, which deliberate within the framework of a carefully drafted quarterly scenario. The six participants read the press, the reports from banks or brokers and other documents coming out of the region of their responsibility (Europe, North America, Pacific Region, Middle-East), and together we revise or re-adjust the scenario established for the quarter so as to establish most likely values for exchange rates, interest rates and equity indices for the week, the month and the half year ahead.

We thus have a view which guides our global investment ap-

proachable results of inadequate policies, and of the negative feedback which inadequate policies in one country can entail for the whole region. In the region as such, the persistent fragmentation or, worse, the growing divergence among competing national systems instead of a convergence among complementary economies, implies an extraordinary loss of welfare and political efficiency, also for the financial sector.

In Jordan itself, I think that international developments now allow room for an accelerated move to an active interest rate policy, for a better mobilisation of domestic savings and their more efficient use, for the further separation of monetary and non-monetary intermediaries and for the integration of Jordanian money and finance in the world system. I also think that some more impetus could be given to financial innovation, particularly in the bond sector. A more diversified intermediation may well permit additional latent demand and become effective demand, and induce foreign sectors to come forward as suppliers of funds. Finally, I think that a more selective, and more incentive-oriented system of taxation would help to increase savings and their transformation into productive capital.

Turning now more specifically to money management, I expect that both international and regional developments will put the Arab and Jordan institutions under increasing pressure to create a separate identity. This is not an easy task in a world where linkages among markets will multiply through improved communications and computer facilities, and where solid, dominating positions have already been taken and will be defended with the utmost energy. Perhaps, that identity could be built on a regional system for the issuing and trading of a regional and worldwide selection of securities, in which Amman could play an important role. This prospect, in my view, is the main challenge for the Jordanian financial sector over the next few years and decades.

What are the implications? I think there are three:

First, to maintain and strengthen the integrity of the Jordanian system, in other words to maintain its exemplary standing which today has become its evident advantage in the region. Second, to improve constantly the services to the region and the world, that is to say to offer the instruments which are in demand and to price, deliver and administer these in a steadily better functioning market which is confident, and confidence-inspiring, part of the world market. Third, to continue to underpin the quality and diversity of the Jordanian financial system with adequate human resources, well-trained and motivated.

Perhaps I should add explicitly what is implicit: planning. In 1970, at the New York exhibition "Masterpieces of Fifty Centuries", there was a tenth century Nisapur bowl with an extraordinarily beautiful Kufic inscription. I always remembered its message, which read, "planning before work protects you from regret". Let me end with that message.

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17:00	Children's Programme
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19:30	News in Arabic
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:00	Arabic Series
21:30	News in Arabic

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19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
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22:00	News in English
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13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Station
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Science Report
14:50	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00	Listeners' Choice
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Jazz Hour
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19:30	Dance with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show
22:00	News Summary
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Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815201.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman. Tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lawehdeh. 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussayn. 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. 71751.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiyya, 663249.

MUSEUMS

Pollara Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries, a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists, Moustafa, Jabel Lawehdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30126.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Pepper Lili of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

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09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:15	Beirut (RJ)
10:35	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
14:25	Kuwait (RJ)
15:20	Jeddah (SV)
16:30	Cairo (RJ)
16:45	Athens (RJ)
17:00	Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)
17:15	New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30	Zurich (SV)
18:25	Paris, Beirut (AF)
18:40	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
19:00	Paris, Geneva (RJ)
19:30	Rome (RJ)
20:40	Beirut (MEA)
22:30	Baghdad (RJ)
22:35	Cairo (RJ)
00:30	Cairo (EU)
00:45	Baghdad (RJ)
01:45	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Aqaba (RJ)
07:45	London (BA)
07:50	Cairo (EA)
08:00	Beirut (MEA)
08:30	Rome (Alitalia)
09:00	Rome (RJ)
09:45	Athens (RJ)
11:00	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
12:40	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
15:00	Aqaba (RJ)
15:30	Kuwait (RJ)
16:00	Dhahran (SV)
18:30	Baghdad (RJ)
18:45	Beirut (RJ)
19:00	Kuwait (RJ)

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

There will be an increase in temperature with light and variable winds becoming southerly moderate. In Aqaba winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Lowest temperature in deg. C:

Amman	0/10
Jerash	6/18
Deir	-1/12
Jordan Valley	3/17

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 7, Aqaba 15. Humidity range: Amman 50 per cent, Aqaba 31 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	66111
Police headquarters	22090-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hassan Medical Centre	813813-32
Central Maternity, J. Amman	44281-4
Al-Hayat Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabel Amman Maternity	42362
Malhas, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shamsiyya	664171-4
Shamsiyya Hospital	669131-5
University Hospital	665945
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hassani	66722-9
Al-Musharafa Hospital	66722-9
The Islamic, Abdali	665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164
Islamic, Al-Musharafa	77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Army, Marka	91611

GENERAL

Dr. Adel Dabbous	93794
Al Arabiyeh Al Kubra pharmacy	74111
Al Salam pharmacy	33171
Salim pharmacy	66127
Venocia taxi	44584
Mihyar taxi	44574
Shamsiyya taxi	665294
Asen taxi	84103
Jordan taxi	23050

IRBID:

Dr. Adnan Al Halbouni	2460
Kharaz pharmacy	3085

ZARQA:

Dr. Khalil Abu Hassan	85001
Al Hadithah pharmacy	(-)

Jordan Television

Radio Jordan	73111
Ministry of Tourism	42311
Egret complaints	666412
Price complaints	661176
Telephone:	
Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	12
Overseas calls	17
Cable or telegram	18
Repair service	11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fil/s per kg.	
Apple (American)	500/430
Apple (Double Red)	240/200
Apple (Golden)	240/200
Apple (Turkish)	240/200
Apple (French)	350/300
Apple (Swedish)	240/200
Banana	270/220
Beans (Meknasser)	230/200
Beans	450/400
Beans (broad)	700/650
Bonatti	200/160
Cabbage	70/50
Carrot	180/150
Cauliflower (white)	130/100
Chestnuts	550/500
Coconut	300/250
Cucumber (large)	430/350
Cucumber (small)	750/700
Eggplant (large)	250/220
Garlic	500/450
Grapefruit	100/80
Lemon (local)	140/120
Marrow (large)	200/150
Marrow (small)	350/300
Onion (dry)	110/90
Onion (green)	220/180
Oranges	260/200
Oranges (Mandarine)	190/160
Oranges (shamout)	200/160
Oranges (local)	120/100
Pepper (small)	360/300
Pepper (Hot Green)	600/500
Potatoes	200/160
Radish	70/50
Spinach	100/80
Tomatoes	280/200
Turnip	180/150

SPORTS



National Olympic Committee in session

Jordan's NOC decides to compete in 14 Olympic events

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian National Olympic Committee (NOC) decided at a meeting held at Al Hussein Youth City in Amman to take part in the Olympic Games that will be held in Los Angeles in 1984.

The committee, met under the chairmanship of Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar, also heard a detailed report by the NOC Secretary General Usama Miqadi on the Olympic Games National Committees which recently met in Los Angeles and the Arab delegates meeting there in preparation for the games.

The NOC decided at the meeting that Jordan will participate in 14 events: Athletics, basketball, boxing, football, handball, judo, gymnastics, swimming, volleyball,

wrestling, javelin, weightlifting, shooting and cycling events.

The NOC's main task is to sponsor sports and encourage Jordanian youth to take part in various sports and athletic events.

Mr. Abu Nowar told the meeting. According to committee member Taher Hikmat, Jordan's participation in the Moscow Olympics was symbolic but this time Jordanian teams are expected to prove their skill and present a good performance. Participating in the Los Angeles Olympics means that special government funds must be made available, Mr. Hikmat said.

The NOC intends to ask the government to allocate JD 1 million for Jordan's participation of which JD 500,000 will be spent on preparations for the games.

Another NOC member Dr. Jawad Al Anani, expressed doubt that any of the Jordanian teams will achieve spectacular results but he said that in individual competitions the Jordanians might put up a very good performance.

Speaking at the meeting, Youth Welfare Organisation Director General Mohammad Jamil Abul Tayyeb said that money is the most important factor. Funds should be made available so that sport events can be successful, Mr. Abul Tayyeb said. He added that "the chance our teams of reaching advanced levels at the Olympics looks dim but Jordan can concentrate on training individuals for single competitions, and this calls for inviting specialists to do the training."

Tottenham stays in F.A. Cup race

LONDON (R) — Tottenham had their hold on the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup severely tested Saturday before scraping into the last 16 of the competition.

The Cup holders, bidding to win the trophy for the third successive year, fought back to beat West Bromwich 2-1 and remain unbeaten in 17 consecutive F.A. Cup matches.

Tottenham, without England midfielder Glenn Hoddle, struck back after Clive Whitehead had put West Bromwich ahead in the 55th minute.

Striker Garth Crooks, recalled after a month in the reserves to boost the London side's goal power, did just that and netted the equaliser three minutes later before Colin Gibson hit the winner 15 minutes from time.

Cup favourites Liverpool, chasing four pieces of silverware in Bob Paisley's final season as manager, brushed aside fellow first division Stoke 2-0.

Scottish international Kenny Dalglish grabbed the 300th goal of his career to put Liverpool on the road to victory. Ian Rush scored the second two minutes from the end.

Manchester United and Euro-

pean Champions Aston Villa also won through to the fifth round. United beat Luton 2-0 away with goals from Remi Moses and Kevin Moran while Peter Withe grabbed the only goal in Villa's 1-0 home win over neighbours Wolverhampton.

The fourth round produced few shocks. Second division Crystal Palace eliminated Birmingham, the first division's bottom club, 1-0. The goalscorer was Welsh international Ian Edwards.

Two other second division sides, Leeds and Fulham, both earned replays against their first division opponents.

Leeds drew 1-1 at Arsenal after going ahead in the 61st minute through a Peter Nicholas own goal. But Alan Sunderland levelled for the Londoners a minute later.

Fulham also held Watford 1-1 away and took the lead through Dean Conery in the 55th minute before Dutch striker Jan Lohman equalised 10 minutes from time.

Ipswich ended the hopes of Grimsby with goals from Russell Osman and John McCall. The second division club had Trevor Whyman, their coach and former Ipswich striker, carried off in the

third minute.

First division Notts County were beaten 2-0 at second division Middlesbrough. Ray Hankin and Kevin Beattie scored in each half.

County goalkeeper Raddy Avramovic saved a twice-taken penalty in the 40th minute. He saved first from Steve Bell and then from Irving Natrass after the referee ruled he had moved.

Another second division side Burnley, already in the semifinals of the League Cup, also eased into the last 16 of the F.A. Cup with a 3-1 win over fourth division Swindon.

And Sheffield Wednesday were made to work hard for their 3-2 victory by fourth division Torquay who equalised twice.

Gary Megson finally hit the second division side's winner with six minutes left.

Norwich fought back from being 2-0 down midway through the second half to snatch a 2-2 draw at Coventry, Mark Barham grabbing the equaliser in the 87th minute.

And Brighton thrashed Manchester City 4-0 with goals from Jimmy Case, Neil Smille, and two from Mick Robinson, City's former striker.

Holders Aberdeen took advantage of two first half blunders by Hibernian to move into the fourth round of the Scottish Cup with a 4-1 win.

Peter Weir put Aberdeen one up in the 34th minute after a mis-kick by Hibernian's Erich Schaefer and two minutes later goalkeeper Alan Rough failed to hold a shot by Eric Black to let in Neil Simpson for the second.

Andy Watson completed Aberdeen's tally after Gordon Rae had pulled one back for Hibernian.

Celtic beat Clydebank 3-0 with two goals from Britain's leading marksman Charlie Nicholas and another from George McCluskey while their Glasgow rivals Rangers left it late before dismissing Falkirk 2-0.

New Zealand beats England in Series Cup

ADELAIDE (R) — New Zealand scored a sensational win over England in their triangular World Series Cup one-day match here Saturday when they hit a record 297 to snatch victory by four wickets.

England appeared to have the match won when they hit a massive 296 off their 50 overs, comfortably beating the old record of 289 set by Australia against New Zealand two years ago.

But a combination of consistent batting from the New Zealanders and indifferent bowling and worse fielding from England saw New Zealand home with seven balls to spare.

All-rounder Richard Hadlee, who was later named Man of the Match, spearheaded the New Zealand assault with a brilliant 79 off only 64 balls while the burly Lance Cairns smashed 49 off just 24 balls.

Jeff Crowe played well for 50 and Jeremy Coney added the final touches with 47 not out, straight driving Willis for three to score the winning runs.

England's gamble of playing Ian Botham at opener paid off Saturday when the Somerset all-rounder cracked 65, with all but three of his runs coming from boundaries.

Then David Gower continued to mine his rich vein of runs with an elegant 109, his third century of the series against New Zealand.

Trevor Jesty chipped in with his best innings of the series, hitting 52 not out including a six off the last ball of the innings.

Unhappy for England the bowlers and fielders failed to reach the same standard as the batsman.

The bowling lacked the necessary accuracy, three catches were spilled and the ground fielding was often sloppy.

A dejected England captain Bob Willis said later his side's performance in the field had been "terrible".

"We batted them out of the game and bowled very badly and let them back in the game," Willis said.

"We're very disappointed, I can't say much more than that."

World Tennis magazine names Connors No. 1

NEW YORK (R) — Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion Jimmy Connors of the United States has been ranked as the men's number one player for 1982 by World Tennis magazine, the publication announced Saturday.

Connors was awarded the top spot as a result of his seven tournament victories including Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, and despite his loss to Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia in the semifinals of the recent Grand Prix Masters event.

Lendl, who posted a match record of 106 wins and nine losses while winning 15 events last year, was ranked second, followed by American John McEnroe, who was ranked first by the magazine in 1981, Mats Wilander of Sweden, winner of the French Open, and Guillermo Vilas of Argentina.

Rounding out the top 10 are Vitas Gerulaitis of the United States, Jose Higueras of Spain, Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina, Yannick Noah of France and Gene Mayer of the United States.

Connors, ranked fifth by World Tennis in its 1981 rankings, was previously ranked first by the magazine in 1974 and 1976.

Clerc, Wilander clash in Hollywood classic

SAO PAULO (R) — Top seeds Jose Luis Clerc and Mats Wilander headed for an exciting confrontation in Sunday's final of the Hollywood classic tennis tournament after predictable wins in their semi-finals.

Ranked respectively sixth and eighth in the world, the two finalists are disputing a first prize of \$36,000, with \$18,000 for the loser. Total prize money for the tournament is \$255,000.

Clerc, from Argentina, made light work of beating Belgium's Bernard Boileau, surprise quarter-final victor over Ecuadorian Andres Gomez.

Serving superbly he kept the Belgian constantly off balance, moving him around the court from the baseline. Clerc won 6-1, 6-2, and never looked in the slightest trouble.

Wilander, 18, the Swedish sen-

sation of last year's French Open, had a slightly harder job against Czechoslovakia's Tomas Smid, winning 6-1, 6-4.

After sweeping the first set and taking a 5-2 lead in the second, Wilander almost let his opponent off the hook. Smid broke his service then held his own for 5-4. But Wilander finally settled the affair winning his sixth match point.

Teske, Smith lead women's marathon race

OSAKA, Japan (R) — Charlotte Teske of West Germany and Joyce Smith of Britain will head a field of about 160 runners from 17 countries in an international women's marathon race here Sunday.

Teske, 33, won three marathon races last year including the Boston marathon, and Smith, 45, won the 1982 London marathon.

Other runners competing in the 42.195-km Osaka women's marathon include defending champion Rita Marchisio of Italy and Annick Lebreton of France. 25, who won last year's Montreal Marathon.

Marchisio, 32, won the race last year in two hours 32 minutes 55 seconds.

The 25 foreign runners include Heidi Hutterer of West Germany, Kathryn Blinn of Britain, Carey May of Ireland, Judith Hine of New Zealand and Julie Isphording and Laura Dewald of the United States.

U.S. mourns college football's most successful coach

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK — Bear Bryant died of a heart attack Wednesday in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, only 37 days after he had retired as head football coach at the University of Alabama with the most victories in college football history.

Bryant, 69, entered the Druid City Hospital in Tuscaloosa on Tuesday night, complaining of chest pains. Dr. William Hill, the attending physician, said that Bryant had suffered a massive heart attack at 1:24 p.m. while undergoing X-rays.

"He was in very good spirits," Hill said. "In the morning, he even joked about going to Las Vegas. And he said one thing he wanted to do was go back home to Arkansas and do some duck hunting."

Bryant created national headlines only a month ago when he ended his 38-year career as the most successful football coach on any U.S. campus, and one of the most colorful. He quit with a record of 323 victories, 85 losses and 17 ties at four schools: Maryland, Kentucky, Texas A&M and, for the last 25 years, at his alma mater, Alabama. Six of his teams at Alabama were rated No. 1 nationally by the wire-service polls. And, when Alabama defeated Auburn, 28-17, on Nov. 28, 1981, for his 315th victory, he surpassed the record that had been set early in the century by Amos Alonzo Stagg.

But, despite his decision to retire, his impact on the university was expected to continue because of two other decisions: He remained as athletic director, and his job as coach was assigned to one of his former players, Ray Perkins, who resigned as coach of the New York Giants to return to Alabama.

Bryant's impact on football everywhere was assured through the scores of men who had played or coached under "the Bear." In his time, he developed star quarterbacks such as Joe Namath, George Blanda, Babe Parilli, Ken Stabler, Steve Sloan and Richard Todd. More than 40 of his former players became head college coaches, including Jerry Claiborne at Kentucky, Howard Schnellenberger at Miami, Jackie Sherrill at Texas A&M, Pat Dye at Auburn and Sloan at Duke.

He also became instrumental in recruiting black athletes for Alabama. His first black player was Wilbur Jackson, a running back, in 1971. In his final season, 54 of the 128 football players at Alabama were black. Later, he remembered that he had wanted to recruit black football players at Kentucky, and said:

"They wouldn't let me. Then, at Alabama all those years, my hands were tied. To tell you the truth, Sam Cunningham did more for integration at Alabama than anybody else. He was a black running back for Southern Cal. Came down here in 1970 and ran all over my skinny little white boys. Scored three touchdowns."

Two weeks after he announced his retirement as coach, the Bryant era ended on Dec. 29 when Alabama defeated Illinois in the Liberty Bowl, 21-15. It was the eighth victory of the season for Alabama after four defeats, the first time in 13 years the team had lost as many as four games.

It was also his 29th bowl game, a record for a coach that included 24 straight at Alabama and the last appearance in a stadium for the

craggy-faced figure roaming the sidelines in the houndstooth hat.

Paul William Bryant was born Sept. 11, 1913, in Moro Bottom, Arkansas, which he described as "a little piece of bottom land on the Moro Creek, about seven miles south of Fordyce." He was one of 11 children in a poor family and he remembered that he had an inferiority complex and "wasn't very smart in school and lazy to boot."

But he was big, eventually growing to 6 feet 4 inches. And he recalled that he acquired his nickname as a teen-ager in high school when he accepted a dare to wrestle a bear.

"It was outside the Lyric Theater," he said. "There was a poster out front with a picture of a bear and a guy was offering a dollar a minute to anyone who would wrestle the bear. The guy who was supposed to wrestle the bear didn't show up, so they egged me on. They let me and my friends into the picture show free and I wrestled this scrawny bear to the floor. I went around later to get my money, but the guy with the bear had flown the coop. All I got out of the whole thing was a nickname."

As a strapping and aggressive tackle on the Fordyce High School football team, Bryant lived up to his nickname by winning all-state honours. Then he was recruited for the University of Alabama by Hank Crisp, an assistant to Frank Thomas, and played right end.

His principal assignment, he remembered, was doing the blocking while Don Hutson, the left end, was the star pass receiver who later was elected to the college football hall of fame. But they thrived, winning 23 games and losing only 3, and they defeated Stanford in the 1935 Rose Bowl game, 29-13.

After his class had graduated in 1935, Bryant stayed at Alabama as an assistant coach.

He was married to his college sweetheart, Mary Harmon Black, who had been a campus beauty queen when he played football at Alabama. They had two children, Paul William Jr. and May Martin Tyson, and four grandchildren.

In 1939, he switched being assistant at Alabama to Vanderbilt as an assistant to Red Sanders. But two years after that, in 1941, he joined the Navy and

served in World War II, part of the time as a football coach at the pre-flight school in North Carolina.

He was discharged in 1945, in time to become head coach at Maryland, where he opened his long and sometimes stormy career.

He was an instant success, partly because he had taken the precaution of bringing along several good players from the Navy preflight team. In his first game, Maryland whipped Guilford College, 60-6. That first season, Maryland won six games, lost two and tied one.

But he also was an instant centre of controversy. He suspended a player for breaking training rules, was overruled by the school's president and promptly quit and took over as coach at Kentucky.

He stayed eight seasons and his teams won 60 games and lost 23, appeared in four postseason games and won the school's only Southeastern Conference championship. The highlight was a 13-7 victory over Oklahoma in the Sugar Bowl in 1950 that broke a 31-game winning streak for Oklahoma.

After he left in 1954, he conceded that one problem had been a conflict of personalities with Adolph Rupp, the highly successful basketball coach.

"The trouble," he said, "was that we were too much alike. He wanted basketball to be No. 1. In an environment like that, one or the other has to go."

The next stop was Texas A&M, where Bryant stayed four seasons with a record of 25 victories and 14 defeats, and a Southwestern Conference title in 1956. He also developed John David Crow, a running back who won the Heisman Trophy as the nation's best player. But more controversy arose when the school was placed on probation for violating the rules on recruiting players and Bryant acknowledged later that some of his players had been paid, though not by him.

Finally, he went "home" in 1958 to his alma mater, Alabama.

"It was like when you were out in the field, and you heard your mama calling you to dinner," he said, explaining his joy at returning. "Mama called."

Alabama had won only four

football games in three years. But in his first season, the Crimson Tide won five games and lost four. And in 1961, he received his first No. 1 ranking nationally. For the rest of his career, his teams averaged 8.5 victories a year and did not suffer a losing season.

Controversy followed him home, however. An article in The Saturday Evening Post said that he and Wally Butts, the coach at Georgia, had arranged to fix the result of a game in 1962. Alabama won the game, 35-0. Butts won a libel suit against the publisher, and Bryant won a substantial out-of-court settlement.

Although he acknowledged an obsession for winning, he was a forbidding figure when it came to training rules. Not even Namath escaped his discipline. In 1964, he removed Namath as quarterback for breaking training and kept him on the sidelines during the Sugar Bowl game. At other times, he also disciplined Lee Roy Jordan,



Scott Hunter, John Hannah, Stabler, Sloan and even Perkins, the man who succeeded him as head coach.

Bryant was a tireless worker who customarily rose at 5 a.m. and did not stop until late in the evening. He often supervised practice sessions from a tower overlooking two fields, one covered with grass, the other with artificial turf. One of his quarterbacks, Steadman Shealy, once said: "There's something about him up in that tower that makes you want to run through a wall."

His stature at Alabama was so great that his salary became something of a protocol problem. Eventually, it reached \$120,000. But, for years, the university made an effort to keep the football coach's salary below that of the school's president. The president made \$100,000 a year; Bryant was paid \$99,999.99.

— New York Times

INVITATION TO BID

The Ministry of Education, Projects Directorate announces invitation to bid for the following packages which are parts of the 3rd Educational project:-

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2. Lab. Chemicals
3. Physics
4. General Science
5. Biology
6. Lab. Furniture

Companies and agents of manufacturers are invited to collect copies of these tenders from the Projects Directorate situated in Abdali, behind the Public Security Headquarters building, against payment of JD 5 for each tender.

Starting Jan. 29, 1983
Closing date will be at 10 A.M., April 25, 1983

Projects Director

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ECONOMY

U.S. draft budget for '84 anticipates \$189b deficit

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan will send a draft 1984 federal U.S. budget to Congress on Monday carrying a \$189 billion spending deficit, down from the record \$208 billion forecast for the current year, according to congressional sources.

Taking inflation into account, the budget would increase defence spending by nine per cent and reduce domestic spending by three per cent by cutting various social programmes including food and medical aid for the poor, they said.

The sources, speaking to reporters after a briefing from top White House officials Friday, said Mr. Reagan proposed cutting the budget deficit in future years by imposing big tax increases.

They described the president's proposals as more realistic than the budgets he sent to Congress in the two previous years.

They also said they sensed the administration was more willing to compromise with Congress in working out the final budget.

The draft budget, outlined by Mr. Reagan in his state of the union message earlier this week, proposes total expenditure of \$848 billion in the financial year starting on Oct. 1, up from \$805

billion in 1983, and a one-year spending freeze on most non-defence programmes.

The proposals predict that the budget deficit will rise to \$194 billion in 1985 before declining to \$117 billion by 1988 as a result of about \$147 billion in tax increases between 1986 and 1988.

In his state of the union message President Reagan said the tax increases would be imposed if the 1986 deficit did not drop below 2.5 per cent of U.S. economic output — about \$104 billion, according to White House projections.

The increases, which have had a chilly reception in Congress, include a \$5 a barrel fee on oil and a five per cent surcharge on income taxes.

Under the draft budget, defence spending will rise from \$208.9 billion in 1983 to \$238.6 billion in 1984 and \$277.5 billion in 1985. This is down \$8 billion in 1984 and \$9 billion in 1985 on what Mr. Reagan had originally hoped to spend on the military.

But congressional leaders have said they will seek further cuts in defence spending.

The budget committees of the House of Representatives and Senate will begin hearings on the proposals early next month.

Sovietskaya Rossiya calls for crackdown on private traders

MOSCOW (R) — A leading Soviet newspaper Friday called for a crackdown on private traders, but said the only way to smash the black market was to improve the quality and supply of state-produced goods.

The daily newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossiya* complained that over the past decade prices in private peasant food markets had more than doubled and were now more than double the fixed prices in state shops.

The paper said that in that period the markets, found in almost every Soviet town, had become increasingly dominated by underworld groups such as those which smuggled fruit and vegetables from the south and sold them for fat profits in the big cities.

It was time to step up control over the private markets in food-stuffs and other goods and move against the profiteers, the newspaper said.

It added, however, that it was understandable if private enterprise had flourished in some sectors because the state had failed to meet public demand.

"It is well known that the quality of most of our nationally produced consumer goods is now inferior to that of imports,"

Sovietskaya Rossiya said.

The newspaper said the problem was particularly acute in clothing, footwear, textiles and furniture.

It largely blamed what it said had been a poor response to changes in taste by Soviet factories, which it said invariably produced old-fashioned, shoddy goods.

It said the rigid plan system also contributed, as it encouraged factories to turn out cheap and rapidly made goods so that they could easily fulfil plan targets.

Sovietskaya Rossiya said it had received more than 3,000 letters from readers complaining about such problems and about the shortages of most consumer articles.

It quoted Lenin as calling on Russians to "learn to trade" and said this should become a new watchword in the Soviet consumer industry.

The newspaper's survey of the problems facing Soviet consumers was unusually frank.

It appeared to fit in with the new leadership style of Communist Party Chief Yuri Andropov, who has been more open about the economic weaknesses of the Soviet system than his predecessors.

NEWS IN BRIEF

E. German official to visit Egypt

CAIRO (R) — East German Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle will pay an official visit to Egypt next week for talks to increase bilateral trade exchanges, officials said here Saturday. The minister, heading a delegation, made a brief stop here on his way to official visits to South Yemen and North Yemen.

Cocoa prices shoot up

LONDON (R) — Cocoa prices shot up Friday because of fears that expulsion of an estimated one million Ghanaians from Nigeria might disrupt shipping and supplies, dealers said. The price jumped around £36 a tonne to reach £1,280 a tonne. The cocoa market was also strong because for the first time in several years, demand in 1983 was likely to outstrip supply, they added. Nigeria has ordered about two million illegal immigrants to leave the country, and some one million are thought to be Ghanaians.

Ceausescu, IMF stress good ties

VIENNA (R) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu Friday met Mr. Jacques Jacobus Polak, executive director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which last year helped Romania cope with considerable debt problems by reactivating a \$1.5 billion credit. The official Romanian news agency Agerpres said Mr. Ceausescu and Mr. Polak stressed that good cooperation existed between Romania and the IMF, and there were possibilities of developing the relationship. The agency gave no details of the talks.

Nigeria's oil output will drop

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria's oil production will drop to under one million barrels per day (b/d) in January, a month earlier than expected, industry officials said Friday. They said the relatively mild winter in the northern hemisphere meant sales had dropped earlier than expected.

Turkey, Iran to explore gas project

ANKARA (R) — A joint Turkish-Iranian economic committee will meet in Ankara in February or March for further discussions on plans to build a natural gas pipeline through Turkey to Europe, a foreign ministry spokesman said Friday. Turkey, which uses no natural gas domestically, now has to decide how much Iranian gas it wants, and Iran has to decide how much it could sell to Europe before plans can proceed, the spokesman said. He said a preliminary study into the feasibility of a petroleum pipeline from southern Iran to southeastern Turkey had concluded that it was not practical at the moment.

Third World may lose \$60.8b

GENEVA (R) — Developing countries will lose an estimated \$60.8 billion in commodity export earnings over the period 1981-1985, projections by the United Nations showed. A report by the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said the shortfalls, projected for 18 commodities, would increase gradually from \$10.4 billion in 1981 to \$15.1 billion in 1985. Agricultural commodities accounted for 82 per cent of total shortfalls, the report said.

Japan announces \$18.2b surplus

TOKYO (R) — Japan, which is under pressure to cut its exports to the West, Friday announced a \$18.19 billion trade surplus with the world last year, down from \$19.97 billion in 1981. The finance ministry said the surplus was measured on a payments basis with exports of \$137.65 billion and imports of \$119.46 billion. The figures were released as a European Community trade delegation wound up four days of talks during which it asked the Japanese government to restrain the enthusiasm of exporters. Finance ministry figures show that Japan had a \$9.5 billion trade surplus with the Community last year on a customs-cleared basis.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 30, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a day when you are imbued with all sorts of unusual charm, and when you can take up matters related to your affections and emotions and get excellent results.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Try to understand the needs of mate and be more helpful than in the past. Take time for meditation early in the day.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Do whatever will make your position with friends more ideal. The evening can be happy from a social standpoint.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan how to get the most out of the coming week's activities and schedule them well. Take no risks with your reputation.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Get in touch with good friends and plan recreations far into the future. Express happiness with loved one.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Make your home more harmonious by doing those things that will please family members. Make plans for the future.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to help a good friend and improve your relationship. The evening is fine for pleasure, whether at home or elsewhere.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good day to make your surroundings more attractive and comfortable. Plan how to have greater income in the near future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study ways to gain personal aims and make plans to go after them in a positive manner. Don't retire too late tonight.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Contact a business expert and gain the advice you need at this time. Spend more time with the one you love.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Contact good friends who can give you fine ideas on how to advance in the days ahead. Strive for happiness.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Engage in those outside activities that could give you added prestige in your community. Do something kind for a close tie.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Conditions are not favorable in the morning, but happiness is in store for you later in the day. Study career matters.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those charming young persons who has to be taught to make a plan and then follow through to gain the success that is in this chart. Good ethical and religious training early in life is important.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

Quick profits from snail farming

ROME — Every Sunday millions of Italians drive out from the big cities into the countryside to see their relations and tend the little plots of land which surprising number of urban dwellers possess. They may grow vines, olives or walnuts.

Now a small but growing number of them are farming snails.

In the past 10 years thousands of Italians have set up miniature paddocks, sown suitable crops and put in snails to breed and grow. Complete life-cycle snail farming, as it is called, is new and still experimental, but the snail farmers believe it has great potential. Italians are less well known for eating snails than the French, but while people in poor areas have traditionally relied on snails for part of their regular diet they are a delicacy only to be found in certain restaurants for the better-off, and more Italians are coming to appreciate them.

The problem is shortage of supply.

Most of the snails eaten in restaurants in Italy are imported,

as they are in France.

In 1981 Italy imported more than a thousand tonnes of live snails at a cost of £2.6 billion (\$1.9 million) from Yugoslavia, Tunisia, Greece and Turkey. But the supply is erratic because the imported snails are mostly wild and can only be caught after heavy rain.

If a regular supply could be assured, restaurants would serve them more regularly, more people would come to like eating them, and snail farming would grow.

That, at any rate, is the theory. Ancient Romans used to fatten wild snails to eat as a delicacy, but complete life-cycle farming is different.

First the land for the snail farm has to be cleared of existing snails (which are likely to be of the wrong species) as well as of weeds and predators.

The ground is then surrounded by a galvanised metal fence to keep out predators (such as voles) and keep the snails in, and inside little plots are planted with a mixture of the broad-leaved plants snails like, such as kale.

The plots are surrounded by

narrow mesh netting.

Once the snails have been put in they soon start to reproduce and spread all over the plot. In the dark and after rain they emerge from the ground and crawl over the plants, nibbling away at them.

The basic problem which snail farmers are only beginning to tackle is how to get the snails to mature within the course of one year, before the winter hibernation begins.

It is obviously good economics to obtain one crop of snails a year instead of one every two years, but so far it has proved difficult to achieve.

Furthermore, if the snails have to be kept for a second year there is a serious problem of how to replant the crops and to clean the plot, which becomes increasingly affected by the mucus that snails excrete.

To try to solve these problems Italian snail farmers are experimenting with different species of snail, different crops and other techniques.

When the snails have reached maturity, the farmer catches them by luring them out of their foliage with a bait of bran.

Most snail farmers sell directly to restaurants or shops in the informal way which is typical of much of Italian farming.

Snails currently fetch about

£4,000 per kilo.

It has been calculated that 60 snails per square metre, each gaining eight grammes in a season, bring a yield of 4.8 tonnes per hectare. At £4,000 per kilo that works out at a theoretical financial return of nearly £20 million per hectare.

Even if returns in practice worked out rather lower, they would still be above what a field would normally earn through other uses.

But in practice few, if any, people have actually farmed a hectare of snails.

Manpower has not been studied: Most snail farmers, especially in the Rome area, are townspeople (and 80 per cent of them are graduates) working at weekends and during the evening.

So far the production from snail farms is very small. But as it is perfected in Italy, it could be developed in other countries — especially in Africa, where the local snails are big and the climate hot.

And to the relief of the gastronomie there is said to be no detectable difference between a farmed snail and one caught in the wild.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HUCET

RYSAC

WOTKOW

TUNBOY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: EVER " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TYPED CREEL FROZEN INNING
Answer: What the kid who fell down while walking through the pasture was — ON A FIELD "TRIP"

Peanuts

Question: Why was Washington's Farewell Address important?

THIS IS A HARD ONE, ISN'T IT, SIR?

NOT IF YOU THINK ABOUT IT, MARCIE

I JUST PUT DOWN, "SO WHEN HE MOVED, THEY'D KNOW WHERE TO SEND HIS MAGAZINES"

Mutt 'n' Jeff

MAGAZINES

NOW THIS IS WHAT I CALL A CENTERFOLD!

Andy Capp

"...YES, THAT'S WHAT I'LL SAY"

"...NO, NO, MEBBE I'LL PUT IT THIS WAY..."

"AW, THE HECK WITH IT."

WHY SHOULD I GO WITHOUT SLEEP PREPARIN' A LECTURE THAT'LL ONLY PUT 'M TO SLEEP WHEN I DELIVER IT?"

THE Daily Crossword by Albert L. Misenko

ACROSS

1 Melted, as a fuse

5 Wound reminders

10 Bustle

13 Pledge

14 Heavenly flier

15 Merganser

16 Alt. pref.

17 Linger

18 Nary a one

19 Farm machine

21 Furtive

23 Be nosy

24 Be nosy

25 Preyer ending

27 Depot abbr.

28 Trains for a bout

32 Part of USA: abbr.

33 Clumsy

35 Baal

36 "— Little Acre"

37 A funny Marx

38 Grace or foot

39 Spirit

40 Gun the motor

41 Thrive

42 Unintended

43 Well

44 Beetle

45 Road for Caesar

46 Equals

48 Big bird

49 African antelope

51 Kitchen garments

55 — gin

56 Makes eyes at

59 Ancestral graph

60 Winglike

61 Savoir faire

62 King of drama

63 Fondle

64 Came to a halt

65 Puntia del —

DOWN

1 Lout

2 Crippled

3 Volcano

4 Enfant terrible

5 Frightening

6 Male swan

7 Friend: Fr.

8 Food fish

9 Office worker

10 Frenziedly

11 Gainsay

12 Have debts

15 Terrapin's relative

20 Coastal bird

22 Dawn goddess

24 Sound systems

25 Soap plant

26 Reward for bravery

27 Garden plant

29 Place on a pedestal

30 Revolving part

31 Large amount

32 Mellowed

33 Religious monogram

34 Wool weight

43 Affirmative vote

45 Devil

47 Run away to marry

48 Relieved

49 Latin pronoun

50 Castle feature

52 Minerals

53 Tidy

54 Perched

55 Minny

57 Pot cover

58 Wind direction

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

LOCUS GRAVE ACIDE
ASIAN CREPE THUG
MALLY AEDS THUG
BIVULSANDSARTS
MOTIVS BRITO
ASSIST SPERO
LOO WAPP LAIR GUILT
PIEDDIER TIA BESS
ALAN LAUBEL EYA
SATUP GATOR
ATON SPATIN
ETOWNDWANDOWEN
BYND MEARD MALE
ROSE SEEDY CRILE
ONER ARPA READ

WORLD

Indian cabinet reshuffled in bid to bolster Congress (I) Party

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reshuffled her cabinet Saturday in a widely-predicted move but stopped short of making drastic alterations.

The prime minister had been expected to make changes as part of a general overhaul of the government and her embattled Congress (I) Party.

She brought three new faces into the cabinet but dropped only one senior minister in a reshuffle that left such key portfolios as finance and foreign affairs unaffected.

The move follows bad defeats suffered by the Congress (I) in recent state elections and internal party bickering in several congress-led states.

It comes before important local elections next month in Delhi and

two northeastern states.

The cabinet minister dropped was Kedar Pandey, who was in charge of irrigation.

Mrs. Gandhi also removed five junior ministers and appointed nine new junior ministers. They hold the rank of ministers of state.

The three new cabinet ministers are Buta Singh, organizer of the highly-successful Asian games here in November, and two former state chief ministers — K. Vijay Bhaskar Reddy from Andhra Pradesh and Viswanath Pratap Singh of Uttar Pradesh.

Buta Singh, formerly a minister of state, becomes minister of parliamentary affairs, works and housing, and sports.

Mr. Reddy becomes minister without portfolio and Mr. Pratap Singh takes charge of the commerce ministry.

More changes possible

Government sources said further changes were possible in the next few days.

But commentators were doubtful whether the prime minister's efforts to alter the face of her government and party would lead to dramatic changes in policies or style of action.

Election defeats in the former southern Congress strongholds of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka this month were attributed in part by political analysts to the way in which the central party leadership interfered in state-level affairs.

Mrs. Gandhi's revamping of the party organisation began earlier this week when she appointed Congress veteran Kamalapati Tripathi to help her in running its affairs. Four party general secretaries resigned to let her reshape the Congress hierarchy.

But commentators were generally sceptical about whether the changes would really revitalise the party which badly needs to perform well in Delhi municipal elections next weekend and in assembly elections in Assam and Meghalaya later next month.

Veteran analyst G.K. Reddy said in the Hindu newspaper Saturday that Mrs. Gandhi had a relatively limited option in giving the cabinet a new look because of what he called the paucity of talent in the party.

He said there was great resentment among government ministers about the manner of the reshuffle prelude.

"The prime minister herself has not spoken to any of them about the scope or purpose of this exercise before they were asked to submit their resignations," he wrote.

Polish underground plans general strike as Lech Walesa sticks to moderate line

WARSAW (R) — Fugitive leaders of the outlawed Solidarity union have pledged to continue their underground struggle for reform of Poland's Communist system and called on Poles to prepare for a general strike.

The five-man underground leadership, setting out its post-martial law programme, called for a continued boycott of the Communist administration but warned against disrupting Poland's Soviet bloc alliances.

The programme, dated Jan. 22, contrasted with the more moderate approach of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who said he agreed with its general objectives but questioned its methods.

The underground leaders described a general strike as "the strongest instrument of struggle."

and said society must work to end the "totalitarian dictatorship," running Poland.

Asked about the general strike, Mr. Walesa said: "They have their programme and I have mine. At present that is not part of my programme. Perhaps some day I will reach the conclusion that method is needed."

The programme was the underground leaders' first policy statement since martial law was suspended on Dec. 30.

It called for the boycott of state-sponsored organisations, including the government-backed trade unions being set up in place of Solidarity, struggle against incompetence and abuse by factory managers and development of cultural and publishing ven-

tures independent of state control.

This, the programme said, should bring about the downfall of "the present dictatorship" and eventually lead to the emergence of a "free and democratic Poland."

Following his release from internment last November, Mr. Walesa said he would continue to struggle for the ideals of the Aug. 1980 strike wave.

He has also avoided open involvement with the underground.

Government officials have predicted a struggle lasting several years against opposition figures, but have sought to isolate and belittle the significance of underground leaders, since Solidarity's dissolution last October.

NEWS IN BRIEF

'E.T.' dies at 35

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (R) — Hundreds of fans are expected at funeral services here Saturday for Michael Patrick Bilon, who played the little alien with a big heart in the film "E.T., the Extra-Terrestrial." Bilon died early Thursday morning in a Youngstown hospital from complications resulting from pneumonia. He was 35. The 86-centimetre-long, 21-kilogramme midget, helped by two stand-ins, toiled for many hours inside a special 18-kilogramme suit to bring the beloved outspace creature to life.

2 British Marines die in Norway

OSLO (R) — Two British Marines froze to death on a Norwegian mountainside Friday while taking part in an exercise, police said Saturday. Five others in a group of 20 Marines suffered frostbite and were taken by helicopter to the nearby village of Lom, about 400 kilometres north of Oslo, press reports said. They said the two bodies, lying near a mountain lodge, would be brought down by helicopter Saturday. In London, the Defence Ministry named the dead men as Surgeon Lieutenant Peter Hodgson, a naval dentist, and Marine Stephen Jacks. Both fought in the Falklands, it said.

W. German gypsies dislike police report

WIESBADEN, West Germany (R) — Gypsies from all over West Germany have protested against being identified as such in police computer records, saying they feared they could be persecuted as they were during the Hitler era. About 200 protesters called in a statement for an end to identification in police records by the initials "Z.N." signifying "Zigeuner" or gypsy. Their statement said they feared that Nazi prejudices could mean "a policy of work and concentration camps and a new 'final solution' for us in heightened periods of crisis, unemployment and hatred of foreigners."

Former U.S. general indicted

WASHINGTON (R) — Richard Collins, a former senior military officer at U.S.-European Command headquarters in West Germany, has been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of embezzling \$445,000 in government funds, the Justice Department said. The six-count indictment, issued in U.S. District Court in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, charged that Collins, 53, a retired air force major general, embezzled funds belonging to the air force and on deposit in Swiss bank accounts. The indictment said Collins, a resident of Fort Lauderdale, embezzled the money in Nov. 1977.

M-19 allegedly wants 'incredible' ransom

BOGOTA (R) — Colombia's biggest guerrilla group, M-19, is holding a prominent banker's daughter kidnapped three days ago and demanding an "incredible" ransom, a military spokesman said. M-19 has said it was resuming guerrilla operations after a three-month truce. The military spokesman said the family of Sonia Sarmiento, a 19-year-old architecture student seized as she left a cafe in Bogota's university area on Wednesday, had received a ransom demand from her kidnappers. Anonymous callers to radio stations on Wednesday said M-19 was responsible and demanded a ransom of \$25 million.

Rabies victim dies despite interferon

WALTHAM, Massachusetts (R) — A 30-year-old architect bitten by a rabid dog last October has died despite experimental treatment with the drug interferon, a hospital official said. Kevin Wesel, bitten by his own Doberman Pinscher while working on a road project in Nigeria, had been in a coma — normal in the disease's advanced stages — since Jan. 17. Doctors had said that if he emerged from the coma he might survive the disease.

Zimbabwe determined to stop Matabeleland trouble

HARARE (R) — Sidney Sekeramayi, Zimbabwe's minister of state for defence, was quoted Saturday as saying that government troops would pursue dissidents relentlessly in the troubled Matabeleland province even though some innocent civilians might be caught in crossfire.

The Herald National newspaper quoted him as saying this would be regrettable but that there would be no compromise in crushing dissidents.

He was responding to charges by opposition leader Joshua Nkomo that the Fifth Brigade, a North Korean-trained army unit, murdered 95 civilians in Matabeleland in the past week.

The government sent troops and police into the province after renewed violence there. A curfew was imposed on Tuesday on areas

where security forces are operating.

The minister accused Mr. Nkomo's ZAPU party of refusing to undermine support for dissidents.

Mr. Nkomo told reporters Friday that troops were killing civilians who could not tell them the whereabouts of dissidents.

One civilian whom Mr. Nkomo said had been killed with his family, former President Josiah Gumede, later told Reuters that he and his family were alive and well.

But Mr. Sekeramayi was quoted as saying there were no tribal overtones in deploying security forces in Matabeleland. "Dissidents are operating in an area that happens to be inhabited by people called Ndebeles," he said.

Filipinos crowd to see sex films

MANILA (R) — Teenagers missed classes and their elders abandoned offices, bars and discotheques to pack local cinemas showing uncensored sex films at the Manila film festival which opened this week.

Takings on the first day—from such films as "Woman of Desire", "Lady Chatterley in Tokyo", "Empire of Passion" and "Seduction in Summer"—totalled 5.45 million pesos (\$586,000), according to Mrs. Imelda Marcos, wife of the Philippines president and prime sponsor of the festival.

Some 300 uncensored "adults only" films are showing at the festival, most of them at the high-

priced arts centre.

But about 20 are being screened at scores of cheaper local cinemas and have drawn audiences sitting two-to-a-seat and on the aisles. Half a million fans turned up on the first day to see films not subjected to the usual government censorship.

At a press conference Friday, Mrs. Marcos defended the festival's policy of showing films with explicit sex scenes:

"Youths who have been inculcated with the proper values and attitudes would not be destroyed by one or two bold movies," she said.

Most wanted Briton arrested

LONDON (R) — Police said they captured Britain's most wanted man Friday night after a dramatic chase through an underground railway tunnel.

David Martin, 35, wanted for the attempted murder of a policeman, was caught after an intensive search which two weeks ago led police to shoot an innocent man.

They seriously wounded a film

editor whom they had mistakenly identified as their fugitive. However, Friday night they captured Martin without firing a shot.

Martin, also accused of bank robbery, burglary and firearms offences, escaped from prison on Dec. 24.

Earlier Friday police offered £1,000 (\$1,550) for information leading to his arrest.

Altmann in jail till he pays off debt to Bolivia

LA PAZ (R) — Nazi war criminal Klaus Altmann, described by his lawyer as penniless, remained in jail this weekend trying to pay a \$10,000 debt to the Bolivian government which could secure his freedom.

Altmann, 69, was arrested in La Paz on Tuesday. He is wanted by both France and West Germany for sending hundreds of people to their deaths when he was Gestapo chief in the German-occupied city of Lyons during World War II.

His lawyer, Constantino Carrion, told Reuters Friday: "My client has nothing. He is making a painful and supreme effort to collect the money but we don't have it yet. Maybe in a day or two or three."

Officials said that even if the money was found Altmann could not be freed at least until Monday when administrative offices would be open to receive the payment.

Bolivia's comptroller-general, who detained Altmann over a \$10,000 debt to the state mining company Comibol contracted when he was a manager of a shipping firm eight years ago, discovered he had nothing in the bank when he attempted to freeze his assets Friday.

Mr. Carrion also said he was

contesting a demand by West Germany for Altmann's extradition which the Bolivian supreme court has entrusted to one of its nine justices for a preliminary report.

He said Bolivia had no extradition treaty with West Germany, a defence Altmann used successfully 10 years ago to fight off a similar demand from France.

The French justice ministry has said a new request will be made for his return to France, where he has twice been sentenced to death in absentia for his Nazi activities in Lyons.

He was also held responsible for the arrest and death in detention of Jean Moulin, Gen. de Gaulle's resistance chief in occupied France.

French officials said they hoped the new extradition demand would be received more favourably by the civilian government which took office in Bolivia three months ago after 18 years of almost continuous military rule.

Altmann, known as Barbie during the war, fled to South America like many other wanted Nazis after Germany's defeat in 1945 and had lived openly in Bolivia for the last 30 years.

Armenian guerrilla, captured in airport battle, hanged in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — An Armenian gunman who stormed Ankara airport last August killing nine people and wounding more than 70 was hanged early Saturday, martial law officials said.

Levon Ekmekjian, 25, was sentenced to death last September after confessing to membership of the Beirut-based Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA).

He said during his trial that he had been sent to carry out the attack by ASALA. One of several Armenian groups waging a bloody campaign against Turkish targets around the world.

During the incident Ekmekjian and one other gunman, who died in the attack, sprayed travellers with machine gun fire, lobbed grenades into the airport departure lounge and held 15 hostages at gunpoint in a restaurant for two hours.

Ekmekjian's sentence was ratified Friday night by the ruling

military national security council and he was hanged at Ankara's civilian prison in the early hours of this morning, officials said.

More than 30 Turks have died in the last decade in attacks by Armenian guerrillas seeking revenge for the massacre of 1.5 million of their people in eastern Turkey during the World War I. Successive Turkish governments have denied the charge.

Officials said the national security council had also ratified death sentences for five other common criminals who were expected to be hanged over the next few days.

This would bring to 32 the number of executions carried out in Turkey since capital punishment was revived after the military seized power in Sept. 1980.

Most of those hanged were convicted of involvement in political killings before the coup, when up to 25 people a day were dying in political street violence.

China will be Shultz's main concern in Asia

WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz leaves for Asia Saturday in an attempt to soothe relations with China and to confer with Japanese and South Korean leaders.

His tour comes at a time of questioning by Peking of the value of its ties with Washington, a slight warming of China's relations with the Soviet Union and a quarrel over Chinese textile exports to the United States.

Mr. Shultz, making his second overseas journey since taking office last July, stops first in Tokyo, 11 days after Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone eased U.S.-Japanese friction on trade and defence issues during a visit to Washington.

Mr. Shultz is expected to build on the Washington talks.

From Tokyo, he flies to Peking on Feb. 2 for a four-day stay before heading for Seoul to reaffirm the U.S. security relationship with South Korea.

He is to spend two days in Hong Kong at a conference with U.S. ambassadors from the region before returning home on Feb. 10.

Mr. Shultz's visit to China will be the first by a secretary of state since Alexander Haig went there in June 1981. The two countries have since patched up a bitter quarrel over U.S. ties with Taiwan which severely threatened the Washington-Peking relationship.

Chinese suspicion and resentment over Taiwan linger, but a senior U.S. official made clear that Washington believes the problem was cleared up in a joint U.S.-Chinese communiqué issued last August after 10 months of difficult negotiations.

Mr. Shultz will want to probe China's views on its relations with the Soviet Union. The two countries last October began official talks aimed at removing obstacles to friendship.

Washington and Peking have a common approach on Kampuchea and Afghanistan but differ widely on various other foreign policy issues, notably in the Middle East and Africa.

Moreover, statements from Peking tend to lump the United States with the Soviet Union, accusing both of "hegemonism," a charge that has caused irritation in Washington. China uses the word hegemonism to describe superpower expansionist aims, as it views foreign policy.

Peking has also expressed disappointment over lack of growth in U.S.-Chinese ties in the past 10 years, observing there had been "much thunder... but not much rain."

The economic relationship suffered a sharp setback this month when Washington unilaterally imposed quotas on Chinese textile imports. China then swiftly banned imports of U.S. cotton, soybeans and chemical fibres.

Prime Minister Nakasone pleaded the Reagan administration by pledging to ease restrictions on imports from the United States and to increase defence spending.

But as Mr. Reagan made clear during Mr. Nakasone's U.S. trip, Washington will be looking for tangible progress in cutting trade restraints, and U.S. officials believe the 6.5 per cent increase in Japanese defence spending still falls short of what is needed.

Mr. Shultz will also seek U.S.-Japanese coordination on arms control issues and will be discussing the Middle East, East-West economic relations and aid to developing countries.

His call on South Korean officials is likely to be the smoothest of the trip. The U.S.-Korean relationship was said by officials in Washington to be "in good shape" with no outstanding issues to be resolved during the visit.

Ghana opens border as EEC plans to aid aliens

LOME (R) — Ghana opened its border with Togo Saturday and thousands of Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria began crossing early this morning.

Correspondents went to the Aflao border point, on the outskirts of the Togolese capital, Lome, and watched as the deportees steamed across the frontier.

The Accra government, under mounting pressure from other West African states, relented Friday night and ordered the Aflao border reopened for 12 hours a day.

Ghana closed its land frontiers last Sept. 21, officially to counter goods and currency smuggling. The closure hampered the repatriation of up to two million illegal immigrants expelled by Nigeria. About one half are Ghanaians.

Thousands of deportees have returned home by sea and air, but an estimated 100,000 are waiting in Togo to be brought home.

The border reopening followed talks in Lome Friday between Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Ghana's interior minister, Johnny Hansen.

EEC plans aid

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Community has launched a half million dollar aid programme to help illegal West African aliens being deported from Nigeria.

The executive commission of the 10-nation community said in a statement Friday night that the Nigerian government's decision to expel foreign workers living in the country illegally could affect up to three million people.

It said the deportation order was already causing serious humanitarian problems, with congestion at some frontiers as tens of thousands of Ghanaians tried to leave the country.

The commission said \$130,000 of the aid would be directed through the West German Red Cross, and the rest would be allocated shortly in the light of developments.

Community development commissioner Edgar Pisani has told commission delegations in Nigeria, Ghana, Togo and Cameroon to provide reports about the refugees' plight.

Nigeria's expulsion order shows sudden, sharp shift in government's thinking

By Michael Batty

Reuter

LAGOS — Nigeria's sudden decision to expel two million foreigners working in the country illegally represents a sharp, and as yet unexplained, shift in government policy.

The move is widely popular with Nigerians, however, who have been increasingly affected by the economic recession resulting from sharply lower oil sales on which the country depends.

Government officials have not said outright the economy is the reason for the expulsion, but no one here is in any doubt.

Criticism of the government decision to give foreigners only two weeks until Monday to leave is muted, in private, and then based only on the prospects of retaliation against Nigerians living in other West African nations.

The government is not prepared to bow to pleas or criticism from abroad, and while accepting that Monday's deadline for the departure of all but skilled and professional workers is unlikely to be met, it is determined all illegal aliens should leave.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The exodus that has brought tens of thousands of people jamming Lagos docks affects one million Ghanaians and an equal number of other West Africans also expelled.

Only three months ago, however, President Alhaji Shehu Shagari said despite criticism of the high numbers of people here from the other 15 members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the advantages of membership outweighed the disadvantages.

"For us in the community, the benefits derivable from the treaty of the ECOWAS far outweigh the temporary discomfort created in the wake of the partial implementation by some member states of the community of the protocol on free movement," he said.

The agreement allows citizens of ECOWAS nations to enter Nigeria without visas for 90 days and people from Ghana, Niger, Chad, Benin, Togo and others have taken full advantage of it to come and work, often for years.

Nigeria is by far the richest nation in black Africa and its oil boom of the 1970s drew people from all over West Africa. People

now leaving readily admit they were here without valid permits and take their expulsion pretty philosophically.

"I've had some good years here," commented one Ghanaian. "We all knew it would come to an end one day and now it has and we're going home."

Many of the foreigners had menial jobs, hawking goods on the streets or as security guards at private homes or factories.

But construction industry officials say many big companies are losing up to 80 per cent of their workers in the exodus.

Ordinary labourers can be replaced by Nigerians, albeit at higher salaries, but the loss of skilled workers, like carpenters, masons and welders could severely affect building programmes until Nigerians are trained to replace them.

The officials say the government probably welcomes this, because building programmes have been slowed by difficulties of importing materials, and more skilled Nigerians will be trained for the future.

Intellectual concern

There is concern among intellectuals, however, at the possible effect of the expulsion on Nigeria's standing in Africa.

"It is not so much what has been done because everyone in Africa can understand that a country in economic difficulties must look after its own people first," commented one university professor.

"It is rather how it was done that could cause repercussions. Giving this vast number of people only two weeks to leave, and that without warning, cannot be kindly viewed," he said.

The economies of other West African countries may be severely affected by the sudden return of many thousands of people.

Chief among those likely to suffer will be Ghana, which may have to absorb and feed one million more people although already suffering severe economic troubles. Diplomats say the results may be politically unsettling.

Ghana certainly does not appear to be in any great hurry to help Nigeria meet Monday's deadline for unskilled or unemployed people.

Diplomats in Lagos say it is quite possible that Ghana is happy for the evacuation to proceed slowly, giving it more time to pre-

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AK74 ♠A83 ♠6 ♠AK873
The bidding has proceeded:
South East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
?

What do you bid now?
A.—It is true that, including distribution, your hand is worth 20 points, but one principle of evaluation is that you shouldn't count two points for the singleton in partner's bid suit. And despite your 18 high-card points, your hand lacks body and is full of losers. Bid one spade. If partner can't act voluntarily over your simple rebid, it's unlikely that you can make a game.

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠6 ♠A954 ♠QJ92 ♠K1073
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠
3 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—Partner's jump rebid on a broken trump suit has made your hand look much more impressive. Now is the time to be slam-conscious, and we suggest you make your move as early as possible. To set the trump suit by raising four clubs is unconvincing — the bidding will get too high. Best by far is the immediate cue-bid of three hearts.

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠8 ♠AQJ92 ♠AJ3 ♠AQJ9
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?
A.—Even though partner passed originally and showed no enthusiasm after your club cue-bid, your hand is too good to throw in the towel. We suggest one more try — a cue-bid of five diamonds. With the king of hearts and key cards in your minor suits, partner will know that he has the right hand for slam. After all, you are unlikely to have two losing spades and still be probing for slam when partner could do no

more than sign off after your first cue-bid.

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KJ763 ♠AQ82 ♠92 ♠74
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A.—With your mildly unbalanced hand, you should still explore for a suit contract. Jump to three spades. That confirms a five-card spade suit and asks partner to raise your suit to game if he has three-card support. If he persists with three no trump, pass — he is telling you that he has only a doubleton spade.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQJ93 ♠6 ♠K1095 ♠854
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠
Pass ?
What action do you take?
A.—This one is close. In view of partner's jump raise, your hand is certainly the equivalent of a full opening bid. And the fact that the opponents have bid hearts — your short suit — suggests that all of partner's points could be working. We think that you have just enough to offer a reasonable chance to make four spades, so we would go on to game. But we don't blame you if you took the more conservative approach and passed. Knowledge of partner's proclivities is the key here.

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠92 ♠J76 ♠KJ10854 ♠103
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass Pass 2 ♠
Dble 3 ♠ ?

What action do you take?
A.—True, you have very little, but partner already knows that — after all, you couldn't respond to his opening bid. Nevertheless, he did invite you to bid with his double and he doesn't know that you have a fair six-card suit. Therefore, we suggest you bid four diamonds — that is only one level higher than you would have had to go had East stayed out of the auction.